# The Massillon Independent.

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## TO MEET COMMITTEE

### Governor Stone Will Listen to Plea of Railroaders in Behalf of Striking Miners.

### APPOINTMENT FOR THURSDAY.

**Executive Will Be Requested to Take Immediate Steps to Bring Strike to Close and if Necessary Call Extra Session of General Assembly.**

Harrisburg, Sept. 3.—Governor Stone has made an appointment for Thursday noon to meet a committee from the state legislative board of railroad employes of Pennsylvania to intercede with the executive on behalf of the striking anthracite coal miners. The committee will request the governor to take immediate steps to bring the strike to a close and if necessary call an extra session of the general assembly for the enactment of legislation making arbitration compulsory.

A fund of $122 was raised at yesterday's meeting of the board for the relief of the striking miners.

Resolutions were also adopted denouncing General Gobin for his order to the troops on duty in the hard coal districts to shot strikers who stone and assault soldiers and the coal operators for their refusal to arbitrate with the miners.

**Legislative Candidates Endorsed.**

The following legislative candidates were endorsed: J. W. Mayne, Democrat, Lehigh; Lewis Marra, Union, Twenty-fourth Philadelphia district; Patrick Philbin, Republican, Lackawanna; Rubert McWhinney, Republican, Allegheny; Jere N. Weiler, Socialist Labor, Carbon; J. W. Hunter, Union, Schuylkill; William T. Creasy, Democrat, Columbia. The board adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet in June, 1904, at Pittsburg.

**Officers Elected.**

The following officers were elected: President, Thomas T. Sheridan, of Conemaugh; vice president, W. F. Plummer, Pittsburg; secretary, Edward Zimmerman, Harrisburg; treasurer, Edward McAlpin, Northumberland; executive committee, Martin G. Stoner, Harrisburg; D. H. Evanson, Kingston; C. L. Schriner, Pittsburg; Theodore Lindemuth, East Mauch Chunk; W. O. Miller, Harrisburg; W. A. Plummer, McKees Rocks; William Boate, McKees Rocks; W. J. Zerbe, Mauch Chunk; W. F. Garman Harrisburg; Nicholas Noonan, Philadelphia; M. T. Robinson, Harrisburg; N. A. Parsons, McKees Rocks; L. K Marr, Philadelphia; G. W. Ellinger, Harrisburg; S. J. Konenkamp, Pittsburg.

## PELEE STILL ACTIVE.

### FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR PEOPLE ON MARTINIQUE ISLAND.

**French Government Sends Warships to Basse-Terre to Await Further Orders.**

Paris, Sept. 3.—The minister of marine, Pellatin, in view of the further eruptions of Mont Pelee, island of Martinique, has ordered the commander of the French Antilles squadron to send warships immediately to Basse-Terre, island of Guadeloupe, there to await further orders.

The minister of the colonies received yesterday an undated cable dispatch from the governor of Martinique reporting that a slight earth shock moved from north to south of the island during the morning of Aug. 25, and adding that the same night and the next morning violent eruptions or Mont Pelee occurred.

Kingston, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Sunday, Aug. 31.—A remarkable volcanic phenomenon occurred here between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. There was a startling series of detonations from La Soufriere, louder than any since the terrible eruption of May 11. Each explosion shook the buildings of the town. The noises were terrific.

Telegraphic reports have been received here from the islands of Grenada, Trinidad and Barbados, saying loud detonations were heard at these respective places between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. These explosions were similar to those heard when Mont Pelee, on Martinique, and La Soufriere were previously in eruption. The people of Grenada were greatly alarmed at the detonations; they were the loudest which have been heard there. The phenomenon was not attended by serious results on St. Vincent, but fears are entertained here for people on the island of Martinique, as Mont Pelee is known to be still terribly agitated, two eruptions having occurred there in the last six days.

**1,060 Killed, 1,500 Injured.**

Basse-Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Sept. 3.—It has been learned from the gendarmes of the island of Martinique that 1,060 persons were killed and 1,500 injured during the last eruptions of Mont Pelee.

## THE PENNSYLANIA UNION PARTY

**State Committee Holds Meeting and Selects Officers of the Convention.**

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The state convention of the Union party will convene in Musical Fund hall here at 11 o'clock today. The leaders of the party expect about 500 delegates, representing nearly every county in the state, in attendance. A large number of delegates are already here, but the majority of them will not arrive before morning. The indications last night were that the Democratic state ticket nominated at Erie would be endorsed. There is a big minority and a strong fight will be made to have the convention either endorse Samuel W. Pennypacker, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, or nominate an independent ticket.

The state committee of the party held a meeting at the Continental hotel last night and selected the officers of the convention. It was unanimously decided that Thomas L. Hicks, ex-postmaster of Philadelphia, shall be temporary chairman. Colonel George E. Mapes, of this city, will be secretary, and C. E. Boyer, of Lebanon; ex-Representative Plummer E. Jeffries, of Chester county, and Henry Davis, of Allegheny, will be assistant secretaries.

Colonel A. K. McClure, of this city, one of the original leaders of the Union party, yesterday sent a letter to State Chairman Frank M. Riter resigning as a member of the Union state committee. Mr. McClure says that he will support Judge Pennypacker for governor.

John B. Rendall, ex-representative of Chester county, offered a resolution, which was adopted with only one dissenting vote, declaring it to be the sentiment of the state committee that the convention should endorse Robert E. Pattison for governor and George W. Guthrie for lieutenant governor, and that an independent Republican should be nominated for secretary of internal affairs.

Committees on credentials and on platform were appointed. The credentials committee was to sit all night and report to the state committee at 8:30 a. m.

## NAVAL OFFICIAL SURPRISED.

**Criticism of Admiral Higginson Is Unwarranted.**

Washington, Sept. 3.—The officials of the navy department are surprised at the amount of criticism which has been aroused by the visit of the Duchess of Marlborough, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger and a party to Rear Admiral Higginson aboard his flagship, the Kearsarge. It is not the understanding among the officials here that Admiral Higginson invited the party to come aboard, although they see no reason why he should not have extended an invitation, as the visit was made during the "period of preparation," and not during the time when the attacking movement of the fleet had begun. Moreover, they point to precedents, cases where hospitalities and courtesies were extended to persons outside the service during actual war. When the Oregon was at Guantanamo, a large party of Red Cross nurses, among them Miss Chandler, a daughter of William Astor Chandler, was taken aboard and entertained, and given a respite from the cramped quarters and the monotony of a hospital ship. There has not been, and is not apt to be, any inquiry from the navy department of Admiral Higginson concerning the matter.

**Desperate Negro.**

New York, Sept. 3.—Jerry Hunter, the negro who shot a number of policemen and set fire to his house, in Queens borough, Monday night, in an effort to escape arrest, was captured yesterday and locked up in the Astoria jail. In the fight between Hunter and those who were trying to arrest him 11 policemen, 3 citizens and Hunter's wife were wounded.

**Seventy Drowned.**

Cape Town, Sept. 3.—It is now estimated that 70 persons were drowned in Algoa bay during the storm which swept over Port Elizabeth Monday. Among the wrecked vessels is the British ship Inchcape Rock, Captain Ferguson, which arrived at Algoa bay Aug. 2, from Portland, Ore. Part of her crew were saved.

**Revolution Spreading.**

Tangiers, Morocco, Sept. 3.—The revolutionary movement in favor of Mohammed, brother of the sultan of Morocco., Moulaix Abd-El-Aziz, is spreading among the Berber tribes. Berbers recently attacked the town of Mekines, but the governor managed to pacify the tribesmen.

**Head-On Collision.**

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 3.—An eastbound Rock Island cattle train and an engine and caboose collided head-on near Birmingham, Mo., 10 miles east of Kansas City, Monday night, killing four trainmen and injuring three others.

**No Change in Mrs. Appel's Condition.**

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 3.—Last evening there was no change in the condition of Mrs. William N. Appel, who was so seriously injured in the driving accident Monday morning.

## JOHNSON VICTORIOUS

### Won Decisively In Preliminary Meetings of the Democratic State Convention.

### OPPOSED ON ONE COMMITTEE.

**Delegates Almost Unanimously With Him for Anything He Wants—Made No Concessions and in Some Cases Gave No Quarter.**

Sandusky, O., Sept. 3.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, won a decisive victory yesterday in the preliminary meetings of the Democratic state convention, which meets today. Ever since he was selected as chairman of the convention by the state central committee it has been the general opinion that this occasion would be made the initial public opening of his candidacy for the next Democratic nomination for the presidency. In that respect his success has been phenomenal. No Ohio candidate for the presidency ever had more unanimity of sentiment in his favor among the delegates at the state convention than was shown at the meetings last night by congressional districts for the selection of officers and members of the various committees.

Committees of the convention, the committee on credentials, permanent organization, and rules and order of business, are almost unanimously with him for anything he wants. One of them gave him the double honor at once of agreeing on a report to make permanent the temporary organization of the convention.

The Johnson men were opposed only in the selection of the committee on resolutions and members of the state central committee, and in some districts these contests were closer and more bitter than expected. The Johnson men secured 14 of the 21 state committeemen, with three contested opponents pending, and a greater proportion of those on the committee on resolutions.

The Johnson men during the day made no concessions and in some cases "gave no quarter" to their opponents. This caused the minorities on the two committees named at first to fight, but the fighting was soon over. When the roll of the committee on resolutions was called the members from the first, third and eleventh districts opposed the endorsement of Bryan and the Kansas City platform and other Johnson planks, but the Johnson platform finally carried without changes, and will be so reported to the convention today and adopted without any minority report or other obstruction, as had been threatened earlier in the evening. It has been customary always first to appoint a sub-committee of three or five to draft a platform and report the same to the full committee, but that was found not necessary last night, as Mayor Johnson handed the full committee his "draft," and the full committee soon completed its work.

The tactics of the Johnson men in giving no quarter was shown most clearly in the organization last night of the new state central committee. Contests were made on three members, as follows: By Prescott Smith on Lewis G. Bernhard, in the first; by J. K. McClung on Captain M. Hutt, in the tenth, and by C. C. Philbrick on F. J. Heer, in the twelfth district.

It was urged on the Johnson men that Bernhard, Hutt and Heer had the credentials duly signed by the chairmen and secretaries of their respective districts and that such contests for committee membership were almost without precedent, but all appeals for conciliation in the interest of harmony failed, and the new committee spent the night in hearing these contests, both sides fighting with unusual persistence and bitterness.

The platform, as it came from Mayor Johnson, was agreed to last night by a vote of 16 to 5 of the committee on resolutions, but it would not be given out for publication until it is adopted today by the convention.

The resolutions are fully in accord with the views of Mayor Johnson on both national and state issues. They favor a new municipal code for Ohio cities, with home rule as the cardinal principle, and the federal plan as secondary, and denounce what is called "municipal government by boards." They also denounce the proposition of perpetual franchises and favor such charters subject to popular vote.

In national affairs the last national platform and standard bearer are strongly endorsed and what is considered as a special thrust at John R. McLean is incorporated in a resolution for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; and until a constitutional amendment for the election of senators can be secured it shall be the policy of the Democratic party in Ohio to endorse at state conventions the candidate of the party to be voted for at the next legislative election of a senator.

## PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON TRUSTS.

**Defines His Attitude and Fully Answers Critics—Guest of Governor Crane.**

Dalton, Mass., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt yesterday took notice of his return visit to Massachusetts by delivering at Fitchburg another speech on the trust question in order that he might fully answer his critics and to more clearly define his attitude on the subject. He also launched into a defense of the army of the Philippines during his speech at Springfield. The impression had gone forth that any views he might express regarding the acquisition of territory by the United States would be sure to be coldly received, but the demonstrations of approval which greeted his utterances dispelled this idea.

Frequent stops again were made yesterday and at each place the president delivered a speech. Fitchburg's reception was notable for the size of the crowd and the enthusiasm which the people displayed.

In the afternoon, at Worcester, the president lunched with Senator Hoar.

At Springfield another hearty greeting was given the president. The address there followed a brief visit to the national armory. On the way to the train the president's carriage stopped in front of the Veterans' Memorial home and he spoke a few words to the old soldiers who had drawn up in front of the house.

At Westfield, the scene of the boyhood days of the president's secretary, a stop of half an hour was made. Applause was loud and continuous when he mentioned the secretary's name.

Governor Crane last night had the president as his guest here. Early in the morning the president and his entire party were given a drive from Dalton to Stockbridge, passing through Pittsfield and Lenox.

## FIRST ACCIDENT IN MIMIC WAR

**One Man Killed, One Fatally Injured and One Seriously Injured.**

Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y., Sept. 3.—While the guns of the fort were firing on the fleet yesterday, Elard Roy was instantly killed by the premature discharge of a 12-inch gun, Harry A. Davis was seriously injured and a third man, Samuel Clevenger, was severely wounded. Several others suffered slight injuries. All the men were privates of the Second company, coast artillery, of the regular army.

New London, Conn., Sept. 3.—The defending force in the New London district last night were alert and awaiting an attack by the navy. At midnight no decisive move had been made by the fleet under Admiral Higginson.

The impression prevails here that Newport is the point which will be next attacked.

The defending force is all at sea in regard to the next move to be made by Admiral Higginson and every possible precaution has been taken to guard against a surprise.

## CHANGE IN PLANS.

**General Miles' Philippine Inspection Tour Delayed.**

Washington, Sept. 3.—A change has been made in the plans of Lieutenant General Miles, as announced last week. It was expected originally that he would leave on his tour of inspection of the Philippines today and sail from San Francisco on the transport Thomas on the 16th. The pressure of work in his office at present is so great, however, that he finds he will not be able to leave Washington before next Wednesday.

General Miles has called a special meeting of the army board on ordnance and fortification for Sept 9, at which time it will begin the preparation of its report and recommendations upon the subject of a new field gun for the army. The date named has been selected in order to insure the attendance of those members of the board who are at present engaged in the joint manoeuvres. It is the understanding that General Miles in person will direct the work of the board, and in case the report is not drafted quickly his departure from Washington will be delayed until later in the month.

**Exhausted When Rescued.**

Toledo, O., Sept. 3.—H. L. Patterson and a companion were the victims of an awful experience on Lake Erie Monday night. They had been attending the yacht races at Monroe Mich., and were returning on their sail yacht Sun Dancer. When near Turtle light, at 5:30 p. m., the boat capsized. Both succeeded in getting into the bottom of the boat, which was upturned, and they were compelled to remain there until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when they were picked up by a small launch, which happened to notice the wreck. Both boys were exhausted when rescued.

**Extraordinary Precautions.**

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The papers here describe the extraordinary precautions which are being taken for the safety of the emperor at Posen. The regular police there have been reinforced by hundreds from Berlin and Breslau, besides a large number of detectives.

## THE STOCK MARKET ACTIVE.

**Increased Strength In Entire List. Score of Stocks Established New High Records.**

New York, Sept. 3.—The resumption of operations in the stock market after the triple holiday was accompanied by increased activity and strength in the entire list. More than a score of stocks established new high records, among them being Atchison common, Canadian Pacific, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St Louis, Colorado Southern second preferred, Detroit Southern common and preferred, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, St. Louis Southwestern, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, the Readings, St Joseph and Grand Island second preferred, Toledo, St. Louis and Western common and preferred, Wheeling and Lake Erie common and second preferred and the Sloss Sheffield Steel issues.

Reading common was the feature, scoring a net advance of 5⅝ points and closing at the highest figure of the day on transactions aggregating over 250,000 shares, or almost one quarter of the day's total operations The other Reading issues made material gains, as did also Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, New Jersey Central and the Eries.

**Row Among Italians.**

Dillonvale, O., Sept. 3.—Five drunken Italians hacked and shot one another in Dominick Ozelio's speakeasy until it resembled a slaughter house. Ozelio was shot near the heart; a second Italian through the arm, and a third through the kidneys, all by one man. He also shot a fourth victim, who had already been stabbed and who was afterwards spirited away. A Slav participant was stabbed and a gash cut in his head with a hatchet. Two may die.

## NO CHANGE, SAYS MITCHELL.

**Miners Still Stand by Demands or Will Arbitrate.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 3.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, returned from Philadelphia last evening. He stated that he was pleased with his trip and reception in the Quaker City. So far as he was aware there was no change in the strike situation. The miners were as determined as ever and did not propose to return to work until the operators granted their demands or agreed to arbitration. Mr. Mitchell said he took no stock in the reports that certain mines were in operation and were turning out a large amount of coal for the market.

The Bloss and Pettebone collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company resumed operations yesterday. The breakers were running all day, but just how many men are at work in the mines and what the output of coal is is not known. The officials of the company refuse to give out any information beyond the fact that they are well satisfied with the situation.

**Warrants for Pay of Troops.**

Harrisburg, Sept. 3.—Adjutant General Stewart issued warrants yesterday for the pay of the troops on duty in the anthracite coal region from July 31 to Aug. 31, inclusive. The warrants were forwarded to General Gobin, who is in command of the troops, and it is expected the soldiers will be paid today. The amount which the various organizations will receive follows: General Gobin and staff, $2,664.81; Governor's Troop $3,435.28; Eighth regiment, $32,250.56; Fourth regiment, $6,640.84; Twelfth regiment, $36,648.99. Total $81,740.48.

**Last to Be Shipped.**

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 2.—Another train of cars loaded with anthracite coal left yesterday from the Silver Creek shaft, near New Philadelphia owned and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company. Strike leaders claim to have information that this is the last coal to be shipped from this operation until after the strike is declared off.

**Heir to Large Estate.**

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 3.—Word was received here yesterday by Albert Gerretson, a carpenter, that his brother, Charles Carretson, had committed suicide at Manhattan, Kan., where he lived. Albert is therefore one of the three heirs to an estate worth $150,000. The other two are his sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Garretson, and a brother, William Garretson, superintendent of a trolley cal line in New Orleans.

**Girls on Strike.**

Mt. Carmel, Pa., Sept 3.—Seventy-two girls employed in the Cumberland shirt factory struck yesterday because they want a definitely known rate of wages. Four girls who did not go out were so annoyed that they joined the ranks of the strikers. The superintendent of the factory will be here today and it is probable the difficulty will be adjusted.

**Constructing Winter Quarters.**

Tromsoe, Norway, Sept. 3.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expeditions, is constructing winter quarters for the ponies and dogs near this city. Part of the crew of the America will remain here to take care of the animals.

## THE PRESIDENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

### His Carriage Wrecked by a Street Car.

### ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

**The President is Badly Cut and Bruised, and Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou Sustain Numerous Injuries—The Driver of the Carriage Has a Fractured Skull and it is Feared Will Die.**

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt and the members of his party met with an accident soon after they left Pittsfield this morning, on their way to Lenox, and the fact that any of the party escaped with their lives is almost miraculous. As it is, Craig, a secret service man, was instantly killed, the President was badly cut in the face, and Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou received numerous severe bruises. The President was able to resume his journey to Lenox, but sent word ahead that on his arrival there was to be no demonstration.

When near the Country Club grounds an electric car was seen coming at a terrific speed, and Craig, who occupied a seat with the driver, signalled the motorman to slow up. No attention was paid to the warning, and before the driver could reach a place of safety the car struck the carriage, literally smashing it to pieces. The President, Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou were piled in a heap some distance from the track. President Roosevelt received a severe cut on the right side of his chin, and his face is badly swollen. Secretary Cortelyou was cut about the face and head and was considerably bruised, and Governor Crane got off but little better. The driver's skull was fractured, and it is believed he will die.

The coach was a tally-ho, and the car struck the rear end of it, completely wrecking it. No one on the car was injured. The motorman and conductor are under arrest.

Later—Another account says the car came up behind the President's carriage as it was crossing the tracks diagonally, and that the President's face was bleeding when he was picked up. Secretary Cortelyou was unconscious and was badly hurt on the back of the head but soon recovered. Driver Pratt afterward died.

At the hotel here the President stopped a few minutes. To people standing about he said: "We have met with an accident. One of the party, a faithful friend, has been killed and our driver is undoubtedly fatally injured. Under the circumstances it is of course impossible for me to say more to you than that I deeply appreciate your kindly greeting." He was clearly under stress of great feeling.

Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 3.—The President's train left here at 12:15 for Bridge where he will board the Sylph for Oyster Bay. Dr. Lung says that the President's and Secretary Cortelyou's injuries are slight contusions about the head and face and not at all serious, and scheduled stops will be made. The President asked Governor Crane to look after the remains of William Craig.

## ANOTHER VICTORY.

### Higginson's Fleet Captures a Signal Station.

Fisher's Island, Sept. 3.—The signal station on Prospect Mount was put out of action at 5 o'clock this morning by the ships of Admiral Higginson's fleet, which fired several times in that direction. Colonel Davis, commanding the district, was captured.


Rocky Mountain Tea taken now will keep the whole family well. If it fails, bring it back and get your cash. 35 cts. Z. T. Baltzly.



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# WONDERFUL MOTOR GAS

## With the Application of Air It Runs Automobiles.

## MAY LOWER PRICE OF MACHINES

**Inventor Expects to See Fine Automobiles Sold For $350—He Claims For New Gas Cheapness, Safety and Easiness of Control—Can Be Used Also For Illuminating.**

It does not require a close scrutiny of the reports from the patent office at Washington to inform the average man that wondrous improvements are being made in the purely mechanical as well as in the scientific world, says a New York Tribune reporter. Now, those who are interested in automobiles have a new problem to keep them busy. The latest thing in automobiles, which the writer inspected the other day, is a gasoline machine from which the gasoline tank is removed, another tank substituted and the machine run without the use of any gasoline at all.

When the gasoline tank had been removed, another tank, smaller in size, was put in its place. The new tank contained a gas which, in connection with the usual dry battery, the gasoline engine and free air, supplied the power for the running of the automobile. The inventor, for the present at least, intends to keep secret how this gas is made, although he asserts that patents have been granted to him in the United States, Canada and in Europe.

An interesting demonstration of the efficiency of the new power was given in a little vacant store in the lower part of Manhattan. The inventor, his son and the writer were present. The machine to which the new force was applied had been hastily put together. There were the framework and half horsepower machinery of an old quadricycle. On top of these had been placed the wooden body of an ordinary runabout road wagon. The front pneumatic tired wheels rested on the floor, while the rear wheels were jacked up several inches from the floor. This was done to give the engine full play without moving the automobile.

The gas was confined in a steel tank eight inches in diameter by fifteen inches in length. This tank was placed in the body of the wagon just back of the seat and was connected by little iron tubing with the gasoline engine placed between the axles of the rear wheels. This tubing ran around to the left side of the wagon bed, across the dashboard in front and then back along the body of the runabout and connected with the engine in the rear. There are two openings in the tubing for air, one in the rear and one on the dashboard, the latter being accessible to the driver of the automobile, who can increase or decrease the flow of gas as he may desire. The lever, or steering rod, extends from the dashboard and has a rubber handle. An inch from the rubber handle there is a little hard rubber disk, not unlike the steel slide to be found on the modern hammerless shotgun. With this slide the driver controls the speed of the machine and the amount of gas to be generated. The seats of the wagon were removed to show the visitor dry electric batteries, which furnish the spark necessary for the explosion.

The inventor, a man well advanced in years, climbed into the automobile and, giving the lever a sharp pull back and then a push forward, grasped the steering bar, and the rear wheels of the machine began to whirr around at considerable speed. There was some noise, but not so much as would have been the case had the vehicle been started with gasoline. There was no smell. By moving his thumb on the little slide attached to the handle he controlled the speed of the wheels to suit his fancy. Then the visitor was asked to climb to the seat and see how simple and easy it was to operate the machine. With a few instructions he found that to control the machinery was something that a small boy might learn in a few minutes if all went well.

To demonstrate further the power of the new gas the connection with the tank in the automobile was severed and the pipe was fastened to a big tin tank on the floor some distance from the machine. It was said that this tin tank had been charged with gas several weeks ago, yet when the proper connection was made the rear wheels of the automobile spun around as merrily as before. Noticing an incredulous look on the face of the visitor, the inventor removed the jacks, and the machine was pushed several feet nearer to the door of the shop. The machine was jacked again, the inventor mounted the seat and again started the wheel spinning rapidly.

"That was done," said he, "to show you that we had no connection with any steam pipe or electric wires under the flooring."

Then the inventor brought out a little cone shaped tube from the rear of the shop and proceeded to show how he could also use the gas for illuminating purposes. There was a gas burner at one end of the tube and an opening at the other. Putting the open end into his mouth, the man blew into the tube. Then, lighting a match, he applied it to the burner, and a pale, greenish flame appeared, which lasted until the air had been exhausted. It is said that the new gas can be used for power, light and heating purposes and that there is no danger in connection with its use.

W. H. Russell and his son, George E. Russell, of New York city, the latter an electrical engineer, gave the demonstration. "I have been experimenting with this gas for the last thirty years," said the elder Mr. Russell, "and my son has worked with me for several years. The tank containing the gas will weigh from eight to twenty-three pounds. Our plan is to generate gas from certain chemicals and hydrocarbon which produce a carburetted hydrogen gas. We have tested it on automobiles and various sorts of stationary and marine engines and have met with success everywhere. I estimate that the gas is about one-third more powerful than gasoline and much less expensive. Under our plan it will cost a cent per horsepower an hour, while gasoline costs from 1 to 2½ cents per horsepower an hour. We have operated a marine engine eight and a half hours at a cost of 4 cents an hour. We can produce 100 sixteen candle lights at a cost of 10 cents an hour.

"The gas is so made that air passing through it enables it to give the amount of power required. The admission of air is controlled by a valve, and the power and light are under the complete control of the operator. When the tank has been exhausted, it can be recharged, as oxyhydrogen gas is charged into tanks, but with the exception of being under pressure. This new gas has absolutely no pressure.

"This is in no sense an acetylene gas, which is produced from carbide of calcium, to which water is applied. This gas is entirely different from acetylene, in that there is no carbide of calcium in it. Then acetylene is dangerous. This is a dry, safe gas. The expansion of acetylene is so uncertain that it is a dangerous commodity under almost any condition when water is applied, as there is no way of estimating its power. It has also been demonstrated that liquid air is not adapted for commercial use, for its deterioration is so great and the machinery so expensive that its future usefulness is likely to be confined to the laboratory for experimental purposes and demonstrations.

"With this improvement I expect to see a fine automobile turned out which can be sold to the public for, say, $350."

## STRIKERS' FERRIS WHEEL.

**Novel Idea of Pittston (Pa.) Miners to Make Money.**

Many plans have been adopted by the striking coal miners to make money during the strike, but none is more novel than the idea conceived by several clever miners of Pittston, Pa., says the Philadelphia Press. Failing to get work in the district and not desiring to leave their families, they conceived the idea of running a place of amusement and getting what few nickels are to be spent in these hard times. The result of their plans is a "Ferris wheel," not like the big one at Chicago, but a model of ingenuity and economy in the use of materials, which is no less an attraction to Pittston than the original was to Paris.

A tree forms one support for the big axle made of an old cast iron pipe. The "wheel" is square, and at each of the four corners are seats, each holding two persons, the whole carrying eight passengers. Four big props, such as are used in the mines, support it. It is made of rough boards, and the seats are of board and swing freely on a pipe hanger.

Placed at the top of a hill at one end of the town, the "wheel" commands a view of the entire city, as it is twenty-four feet high. It is worked by a crank turned by man power, and the rides cost 5 cents each. Some of the material had to be purchased, and this was obtained with the understanding that it is to be paid for out of the receipts.

## CHINESE COINS TOO UGLY.

**American Experts Engaged to Help Beautify Them.**

The Chinese emperor has compared the money which is being turned out of his mints with American coins and has come to the conclusion that it is not handsome enough, says a special from Washington to the New York World.

A cable message was received from Minister Conger the other day asking that two Americans skilled in the operation of minting machinery be detailed to take charge of the Chinese mint for the purpose of introducing American methods. There had already been some correspondence on the subject, and on receipt of the cable Mint Director Roberts detailed Assistant Assayist Magruder and Assistant Superintendent of Machinery Emory, both of the New Orleans mint.

They were selected several weeks ago, but there was a hitch on the matter of salary. The Chinese officials thought they came too high, but finally consented to pay the amount asked.

**Gold Dredging.**

The field of dredging for gold is expanding in California. Where it will stop is difficult to determine, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Wherever a pool of water deep and large enough to float a dredger can be created in an auriferous gravel bank this process will be adopted. That is the drift of the industry. The river beds where the pay dirt cannot be reached by other mining methods are now being worked, and the benches and meadows in which the auriferous debris from the canyons above has been deposited are becoming sources of great profit to the dredge miner.

**Novel Water Troughs.**

London is introducing water troughs for thirsty horses at which the water can be run off by touching a push button and fresh water run in.

**Favorite Gem of the Fall.**

The "touch of green" has extended to the jewelry. The emerald is the favorite gem of the fall season.

**Automobiles In Demand.**

Every one of the large automobile factories is far behind its orders.

## STORY OF LARNED'S PLUCK

**International Tennis Champion Undismayed by Early Defeats.**

William A. Larned of Summit, N. J., now has undisputed claim to the title, "America's greatest tennis player," and in defeating at Newport, R. I., R. F. Doherty, the English challenger for the American championship, who had previously worsted Malcolm D. Whitman of Boston, ex-champion of America, Larned demonstrated what his friends have long held, that when in one of his periodical streaks of brilliancy few of the world's experts could equal him.

Larned is a quiet, unassuming player, and he is a perfect type of the "in and outer," meaning one that is at his best one day and at his worst the next. He seldom plays in the same form on two succeeding days, and this peculiarity was clearly shown in his first match with R. F. Doherty, which occurred at Bay Ridge, N. Y., in the international series for the Davis trophy. On the first day of the match he won two sets straight, and on the second he lost three straight.

Larned has been a prominent contestant in the national championship matches for six or seven years, never reaching the top until last year at Newport. To illustrate his persistency in his quest for the leader's title a friend tells the following story: At the close of the championship tourney at Newport three years ago in which the champion had been defeated again, he was approached by a United States Lawn Tennis association official, who said:

"Well, old chap, it's rather hard luck to lose again. Whitman seems to be too good for the rest of you fellows."

The future champion laughed, shook his head and replied:

"Yes, it is rather discouraging to be beaten year after year, but I'm not through yet. I may not win next year, nor the year after that, nor the year after that, but rest assured there will come a time some day when W. A. Larned will be at the top of the heap, even if I have to live to the age of Methuselah to do it."

The Jerseyman's recent victory, which makes him international as well as national champion, more than bore out his prediction.

## TO GROW TEA IN TEXAS.

**Government Experts to Start Experiment Station Near Beaumont.**

Dr. B. M. Duggad, plant physiologist, United States department of agriculture, and Cornelius L. Shear, assistant pathologist, arrived in Beaumont, Tex., the other morning to make preliminary tests of soil and arrangements to start an experimental tea farm under government supervision, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Dr. Duggad stated that the government would spend between $3,000 and $4,000 in making the experiment in southern Texas, and they would be followed by the tea expert, who would make definite arrangements.

Dr. Duggad said: "We think tea will grow in Texas, and a profitable belt may be found extending through here and Louisiana. We will make the first experiment east of the Trinity river and will require about five acres of land. The government is conducting a very successful tea farm in South Carolina, and the climate is practically the same, except that it is a little warmer here. On this farm is growing a tea which is being sold at from 15 to 25 cents per pound, and good land will raise from 400 to 500 pounds of tea a year."

The party was met at Beaumont by Congressman Cooper and a number of prominent citizens, who are furnishing all the data in their power regarding the country.

## DELAYED BY BEEF CARS.

**Amusing Incident of the President's New Hampshire Trip.**

During President Roosevelt's recent trip through New Hampshire his cavalcade, en route for the point where the speaking was to occur, was headed off by a mile long train of freight cars. They were Swift & Co. cars loaded with beef en route for Canada, and they seemed to move as slowly out of the way as possible. For fifteen minutes, the full time allotted by the schedule for the president's stay in Manchester, the beef cars barred the way.

"You're up against the beef trust, Mr. President!" yelled a brawny laborer in the front rank of the crowd. Up went a mighty roar of laughter, while a broad smile lit up the president's face. As a result of the long delay the president's speech was curtailed to a few words.

**Clergyman's Strange Pact.**

In order to obtain possession of a plot of land for the enlargement of the Methodist Episcopal church of Stratford, Conn., Rev. Royal W. Raymond, pastor of the church, has signed a contract to listen for ten hours to a dissertation on "Science, Nature and Religion" by Thaddeus E. Peck, the owner of the land, says a Bridgeport (Conn.) dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Peck, who does not believe in revealed religion, thinks he has a fair chance of converting Pastor Raymond because, according to the contract that has been duly signed, sealed and delivered, Pastor Raymond is obliged by the terms of the document to be an "attentive, honest listener."

**Exhibition of Street Signs.**

In order to promote the use of artistic street signs an exhibition is to be held in Paris in October at which prizes of $140, $200 and $100 are to be given for the three best original designs shown. Competitors are required to make their designs full size and for practical use.

## LIFE'S VARIORUM.

Some work for this, some strive for that, and grind at every turn;
Some long for what they haven't got, and what they have they spurn,
And some rush for the mountain peak to get the sun's last ray,
Then crawl into some sunless hole and sleep it off next day.

Some find this earth a first rate place to slave and stint and save
And life's chief pleasure to consist in being glum and grave,
And others with a twinkle in the hand and heart and eye
Will stake their lives that they can spend more than they can find laid by.

Some take a drink when they are dry and some when they are wet;
Some drink for sweet remembrance sake, some that they may forget,
And some there be, like you and me, free from all sham accurs'd,
Who have laid down a rule for life—never to get athirst.

Some turn to this, some turn to that, for fortune and for fame,
And some won't turn for anything and get there just the same.
But there's a common turning point, a fate, unkind but just,
Where rich and poor and great and small turn one and all to dust.

—Galveston News.

## TALKING SHOP.

**A Sentiment Concerning Which There Is Considerable Humbug.**

"If there is one thing that makes me a little wearier than another," said an amateur cynic, "it is to hear a man boast that he 'never talks shop.' I met a fairly eminent actor at a little gathering not long ago, and when some pleasant reference was made he drew himself up and said, 'You will pardon me, I am sure, but, really, I make it a rule never to talk shop.' That remark convinced two or three thick headed hearers that he was singularly free from vanity, but it convinced the rest of us that he was a double dyed donkey and a poseur of the purest ray serene.

"Every right minded man likes to talk shop and does so whenever he gets a chance. It is that which makes class clubs almost invariably a success. The members are all interested in the same thing and can talk shop ad lib. without getting called down. One of the redeeming features of matrimony is the fact that a man secures a helpless victim to whom he can talk shop every day of the year.

"When a chap is traveling as in a strange city, what a joy it is to bump up against somebody in one's same line of business! It is like meeting a long lost brother! I have often thought that the chief objection to being a hangman is that there are so few persons with whom a fellow could chat about the craft.

"And yet it has grown to be a fashion among people of eminence in all the professions to affect a reluctance to discuss the precise thing in which each is most interested. They don't like to talk shop! Faugh! Nobody has any right to make such an assertion except a burglar in a police station!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**He Saw the Point.**

A former attorney general of the United States, in a recent article, tells the following anecdotes of Mr. Justice Miller of the federal supreme court:

Judge Miller was a very agreeable man socially, but in the later years of his life became somewhat impatient upon the bench. He was no orator himself and seemed to have an aversion to all attempts at oratory in court. I have seen him on more than one occasion disjoint with sharp questions a beautifully prepared speech with which an ambitious orator expected to charm and captivate the court. One midsummer day, as it is said, he was holding court in a western state, and a lawyer, whom we will call Brown, was addressing him in a long, rambling speech. The judge listened and fanned himself and fidgeted about on the bench for some time, and, finally, leaning over his desk, said in an audible whisper, "Confound it Brown, come to the point."

"What point?" inquired the somewhat astonished lawyer.

"Any point," responded the judge; and, though the sequel does not appear, it is probable that there was a rapid condensation of talk in that courtroom after this short colloquy.

**The Camel's Eye.**

The Nile is essentially a river of silence and mystery. Even the camels turn their beautiful soft eyes upon you as if you were intruding upon their silence and reserve. Never were the eyes in a human head so beautiful as a camel's. There is a limpid softness, an appealing plaintiveness in their expression which drag at your sympathies like the look in the eyes of a hunchback. It means that with your opportunities you might have done more with your life. Your mother looks at you that way sometimes in church when the sermon touches a particularly raw nerve in your spiritual make up. I always feel like apologizing when a camel looks at me.—Lilian Bell in Woman's Home Companion.

**Planing Him Down.**

He—I believe that a man should let his acts speak for themselves.

She—Am I to understand then that when you took my hand in yours last night you intended it as a proposal of marriage?—Chicago News.

**Quite the Reverse.**

Osmond—Well, you've never seen me run after people who have money.

Desmond—No; but I've seen people run after you because you didn't have money.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

The most celebrated battle steeds of the civil war were Cincinnati, Traveler and Winchester, the favorite charges of Grant, Lee and Sheridan.

The first postoffice was opened in Paris in 1462; in England in 1581; in America in 1710.

# IT WAS A REAL DUEL.

## TWO DANISH OFFICERS FOUGHT IT OUT WITH BROADSWORDS.

**The Furious Conflict Took Place Before an Audience in a Gymnasium in Washington in a Building Which Adjoined the Police Station.**

"I have figured in quite a number of varied events during over a quarter of a century of active newspaper repertorial life," explained an old newspaper writer to a Star reporter, "but I never got in but one duel when it was to a finish, and in the instance I refer to it was to a finish, I assure you. I was only an onlooker, it is true, but I saw more than I wanted to see, and more than I would willingly again see. It was nearly 20 years ago, but I have not forgotten it.

"At the time there was a gymnasium on Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The building adjoining was the old central guardhouse, the police station.

"One evening I was invited by a friend, who was a former newspaper man, but afterward a patent attorney, and who also acted as the resident Danish consul, to attend the gymnasium to witness a sword combat, in which two of his friends were to take part. I was told that three or four others would be present, and the combat would be rather lively. I realized that part of it fully, to my complete satisfaction.

"With the others, three newspaper writers, a couple of actors and a couple of sporting men, we got to the gymnasium about 9 o'clock, but were told that the combat would not take place until the gymnasium classes had been dismissed, as it was desirel that the onlookers should be as few as possible.

"None of us had any idea as to who the participants would be or the particular reason for it, but we were told that it was desired that we should be present to see that everything was conducted properly. From this we inferred that there was a stake or something at issue, and we were to be the judges as well as referees, as it were.

"At 10 o'clock two carriages arrived, in each of which was a single occupant, each having a sword, what is commonly known as a broadsword, like that which men-of-war's men have. They had but little to say, and in a few minutes they were properly attired in the gymnasium suits and announced that they were ready for the battle.

"I had seen some professional broadsword combats and rather looked for some heavy work, but in less than a minute we all realized that there seemed to be more earnestness about the combat than was customary in meetings of professionals, it mattered not how large the stakes were.

"The men wore the customary wire head covering, and it was well they did so, otherwise there would have been one or two heads scattered about on the floor, for the fight was fast and furious. At the expiration of ten minutes these was a halt called so that a terrible gash on the sword arm of one of the combatants could be bandaged by a physician who conveniently dropped in.

"Then the fighters started in hammer and tongs at each other, and in 12 minutes one of the men was lying on the floor with a terrible gash in his shoulder and a rap on his head which sounded so loud that it was heard in the police station adjoining. The clothing of the men was as fully covered with blood as if they had been painted with it.

"That ended it. Both men had received at least a dozen wounds, and the victor fell in a faint in less than a minute after he was declared the conqueror. My friend, on behalf of the participants, thanked us for our attendance, and we left after seeing the men lifted into carriages and taken away.

"It was several weeks before we knew to a certainty what it all meant and were not told then until both men had fully recovered. It transpired that the participants were both Danish officers; that they had quarreled in New York in regard to an official matter, and that a challenge passed and was accepted, and that all the details of the settlement had been left to the Danish consul, and that the whole party of us had innocently presided over a real duel.

"The strange part of it was that it took place within sound of the police station."—Washington Star.

**Cause and Effect.**

Several years ago the inmates of a small, respectable dwelling house in Philadelphia discovered upon the whitewashed wall of one of the rooms the likeness of a human face, which faded and returned again. The neighbors came in to view the wonder. Other faces appeared and vanished. Crowds thronged the house and street, and accounts of the mystery were printed in the daily papers.

It was to no purpose that scientific men insisted that the figures were caused by moldy growths which came and went with the dampness and that the likeness to the human face was imaginary. The house was pronounced by the public to be haunted, and the owner was unable to find a tenant for it for years.

**Literally.**

A Chicago woman had her husband and her pug dog cremated and the ashes placed in the same urn, and the esteemed editor of the Lost Creek Lyre regards the transaction as "a dog-gone burning shame."—Denver Post.

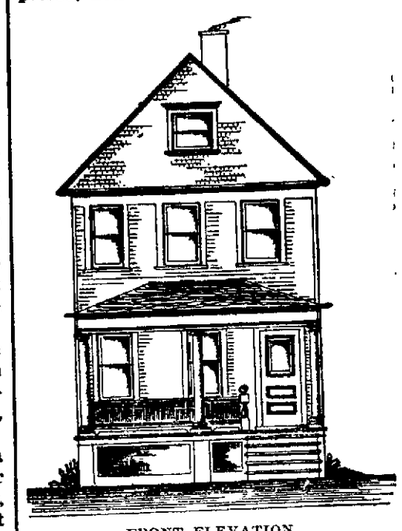
The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing, and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

## A LOW PRICED HOME.

**House For a Narrow Lot—Cost Not Over $1,200.**

[Copyright, 1902, by Dennis & Gastmeyer, 280 Broadway, New York.]

The elevation and floor plans of the house herewith described show a low priced, attractive looking dwelling, in-

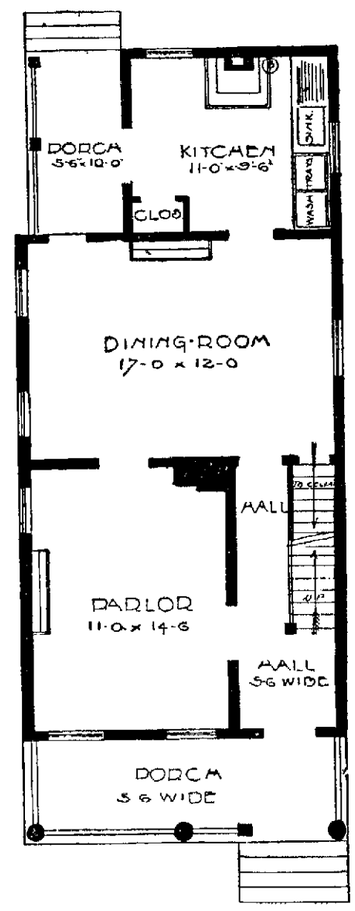


FRONT ELEVATION.

tended to be built on a narrow lot in a city suburb or a country town.

The first floor contains a hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen, while the second floor contains three bedrooms and a bathroom. There are cabinet mantels in the dining room and parlor.

The underpinning is built of brick. The superstructure is of frame, and



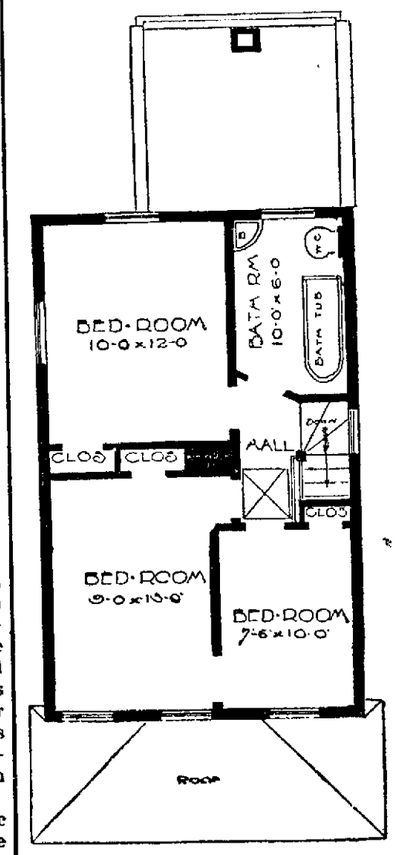

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

the house has a gable in the front and rear, with plenty of attic room.

The bedrooms are all of a good size and have plenty of closet room.

The bath is fitted up with sanitary plumbing fixtures, as is also the kitchen.

The exterior is covered with white pine bevel siding. The body of the




SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

house is painted white, with green blinds, and the roof is stained a dark green.

The house can be built in most places for $1,200.

**Varnish For Bric-a-brac Work.**

This varnish may be prepared by placing two pounds of white lac in a gallon of water over the fire and boiling until the lac melts; then add one-half pound of borax and stir thoroughly, which prevents the lac from precipitating. It may be colored with any aniline dye soluble in water. It may also be used with advantage on many kinds of work. It is quite waterproof and dries hard and sharp, with a good gloss. Recently it has been used extensively to replace the more expensive spirit varnishes.

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# AWFUL MONT PELEE.

## Volcano Has Been In Constant Eruption Since August 15. Detonations Loud.

## MORNE ROUGE TOWN DESTROYED

**Le Carbet and Fort De France Swept by Tidal Waves—Two Hundred Lives Lost—People Terror Stricken and Flying to Interior.**

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., Sept. 2.—The British steamer Korona arrived here Sunday evening from Fort-de-France, island of Martinique. She reports that a terrible eruption of Mont Pelee occurred at 9 o'clock Saturday night and that people who arrived at Fort-de-France from the northern part of the island reported that the village of Morne Rouge, near the district previously devastated, had been entirely destroyed and that Le Carbet, a village on the coast, which was destroyed at the time of the great eruption, had been swept by a tidal wave. About 200 persons lost their lives. A sloop from the island of St. Vincent, which reached here yesterday morning, reported that Mont Pelee's crater is now quiet, but that detonations during Saturday night were the loudest heard up to that time and that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed.

Mont Pelee has been in constant eruption since Aug. 15. There was an enormous fall of ashes from the volcano the night of the 25th. There was a very severe eruption the night of the 28th, when the volcanic rumblings were heard at a great distance. The mountain burned fiercely that night and out at sea passing vessels were covered with ashes. The night of the 30th there were three serious eruptions.

**People Flying to Interior.**

It is impossible to approach the ruined town of St. Pierre from the sea. The people of the village of Le Carbet, on the coast, are terror-stricken and flying to the interior. Hot water is pouring down on Lorain and Basse Pointe, villages to the northeast of the crater. Horrible detonations were heard, the ground rocked and quaked and articles on the wharves were thrown to the floor. The governor of Martinique has ordered every available boat to remove people from coast villages to Fort-de France. At 8 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 30th, the sky was cloudless. Suddenly and without warning one-half of the horizon was obscured by a pitch black cloud of dust. This cloud was the center of the most magnificent electric effects, the flashes of light surpassing the most elaborate fireworks. Flames and flashes continued to burst from the cloud until nearly midnight. Columns of flame shot out of the center of Mont Pelee to explode about the cloud in showers of balls of golden fire, which fell through the darkness in myriads of sparks. Three large aureoles were seen in the sky over the opening of the crater.

A tidal wave rushed upon Fort-de-France and the terrified inhabitants fled in large numbers to the interior. The wave was not severe and did but slight damage.

At midnight of the 30th Mont Pelee was on the rampage. Shortly after this hour there came another shower of ashes, accompanied by vivid sheet lightning.

**Many Persons Killed.**

In addition to the 200 persons reported to have lost their lives at Le Carbet and Morne Rouge, many other persons are said to have been killed all over the northern districts of the islands. The governor of Martinique is believed to have started for the scene of destruction.

When the steamer Korona arrived here Sunday she was covered with ashes and scoria.

Basse-Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, Aug. 31.—The French trans-Atlantic company's steamer Salvador, which has just arrived at Point-a-Pitre, reports that she left Fort-de-France, island of Martinique, yesterday afternoon and passed Mont Pelee at 7 o'clock the same evening. The volcano was then in violent eruption. On approaching the islands of Les Saintes (small islands off the south extremity of Guadeloupe) ashes were falling on the vessels. She arrived off Point-a-Pitre at 5 o'clock, but was unable to enter that port until 11 at night, owing to the obscurity.

**Torishima Destroyed.**

Yokohoma, Sept. 2.—The Japanese cruiser Takachinho has returned from her inspection of the island of Torishima, which was destroyed by a volcanic eruption between Aug. 13 and 15. The captain of the warship reports that the eruption untterly devastated the island and that nobody on it was left alive. Over 150 persons were killed. Torishima is between the Bonin islands and the main island of Japan.

**Exclusion Law May Be Amended.**

Washington, Sept. 2.—It is the opinion at the war department that Governor Taft's remarks at the board of trade banquet in Manila Sunday respecting the employment of labor on plantations will form the basis of a suggestion to congress, at the next session, that the act extending the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines be amended.

# RAILROADERS' SECRET SESSION.

**They Want to Know How Various Candidates Stand on the Labor Question.**

Harrisburg, Sept. 2.—The state legislative board of the railroad employes of Pennsylvania held a secret session in this city yesterday to discuss certain legislation to be presented to the next legislature. A committee composed of W. J. Serbe, of Mauch Chunk; S. W. Hiller and George W. Coyle, of Philadelphia; C. L. Schriner, McKees Rocks, and M. T. Robinson, Harrisburg, was appointed to prepare a record of all legislative candidates. This record will indicate how each candidate stands on the labor question and will be printed and circulated among the members of the order during the fall campaign.

Benjamin Crager and George W. Coyle, of Philadelphia; W. L. Plummer and William A. Boate, Pittsburg; Jere N. Weiler, Mauch Chunk, and M. T. Robinson, Harrisburg, were appointed a committee to wait upon Governor Stone on his return from Pittsburg and urge him to use his good offices to bring about a settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal regions and to call an extra session of the legislature for the passage of an arbitration law, if it should be found that such action would end the strike.

The board will meet again today, at which session it is expected some action will be taken on General Gobin's order to shoot strikers and arrest women and children who insult the troops on duty in the strike region. The board is composed of 150 delegates and represents the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railroad Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, representing in all a constituency of over 100,000 railroad employes.

# PRAISES THE UNITED STATES.

**German Correspondent Says No Other Nation Would Have Been So Kind to Filipinos.**

Berlin, Sept. 2.—A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing from Manila, replies to the charges of cruelty on the part of the American army appearing in European newspapers. He says:

"Perhaps no other nation except the United States would have had the patience to meet the stubborn resistance of the Filipinos in Samar for two long years, with such humanity as, upon the whole, has been the case. It is not to be wondered at that the American leaders finally let their grill run over at the treacherous tricks played upon them and adopted sharper measures. Of course some excesses occurred, but it is highly inadmissible to select these few cases and serve them to the public as typical of American war making."

The correspondent also emphasizes the injustice of expecting Americans to observe in every case the rules of civilized warfare while fighting such a foe.

The writer praises the political shrewdness, combined with moderation, of making surrendered insurgent officers governors of provinces.

## BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

**Stevedores, Lumber Shovers and Scoopers May Go Out.**

Buffalo, Sept. 2.—Danger of a general strike along the water front is believed to be imminent, and it is said that the only means of averting it is for the big freight carrying lines to employ only tugs operated by union men. The union men have spent weeks in perfecting their plans for an aggressive fight.

The managers of the freight lines declare they would rather tie up their boats for the rest of the season than employ the tugs as the union men say they must. Should a strike be ordered it will include, it is said, stevedores, lumber shovers, scoopers and freight handlers. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of them are union men.

Crews of incoming steamers are forbidden to take out their vessels until the trouble is settled. Several big steamers have been deserted by their crews when about to leave port and have been obliged to remain.

## EIGHTEEN VESSELS WRECKED.

**Great Loss of Life Feared at Port Elizabeth.**

Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in a gale at Port Elizabeth. Five of them were dashed to pieces and all the members of their crews were lost. Two tugs are also reported to have foundered and a score of lighters are ashore. It is feared that there has been great loss of life.

**Fatal Driving Accident.**

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 2.—Mrs. J Stewart Walker, of Lynchburg, Va., who was injured here yesterday morning in a driving accident with Mrs William N. Appel, of this city, died at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at the General hospital without having regained consciousness. She had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. Mrs. Appel's condition last evening was very grave, but there are strong hopes for her recovery. She is suffering from concussion of the brain and severe abrasion on the face. Mrs. Appel is a daughter of President George F. Baer, of the Reading Railroad company.

# ARE ON THE GROUND

## Some Democratic Leaders and Delegates at Sandusky for the Convention.

## M'LEAN MEN NOT AGGRESSIVE.

**Cincinnati Editor Only Wants Selection of State Committeemen—The Johnson Element Conceded Almost Everything Else.**

Sandusky, O., Sept. 2.—Some of the leaders and delegates were here yesterday for the Democratic convention, which has its preliminary meetings today and its sessions tomorrow. Nominations are to be made for only four state officers. It is understood that Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow can have the nomination for secretary of state if he will accept it.

While everything is conceded by the McLean men to the Johnson element except control of the new state central committee, that, as well as all other committees, is claimed by the Johnsonites. The McLean men say openly that they want the state committee for ulterior purposes, as it names the time and place and fixes the conditions in the call of the state convention next year.

The feature of the day was the arrival of Mayor Johnson in his automobile at 1:20 p. m. from Cleveland accompanied by his son and valet. He declared himself freely against the new municipal code proposed by Governor Nash, to the extra session of the legislature, and favored the federal plan for all Ohio cities. He also denounced in his conversations the proposition for perpetual franchises.

Regarding national affairs, he spoke highly of Colonel Bryan and the platform on which he made his campaign. Mayor Johnson stated that he favored the nomination of Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow for secretary of state and State Senator Krause for food commissioner. This declaration was conceded to settle two of the four places on the state ticket, although the Columbus delegates insisted that they would present the name of ex-Mayor Phillip H. Bruck in opposition to Krause.

Among the names mentioned for supreme judge are those of W. T. Mooney, of St. Marys; George P. Okey, of Columbus; Barton Smith, of Toledo, and J. W. Loree, of Celina.

The Johnson men do not seem to have any favorites for supreme judge or members of the board of public works.

Elaborate quarters were prepared yesterday for J. L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, who is an avowed candidate against Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland for governor next year. Zimmerman will arrive this morning accompanied by many of his friends.

The prospective head of the ticket, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, is the pastor of the Vine Street Congregational church in Cincinnati, which has become independent of creeds under his pastorate.

## GREAT LABOR DAY.

**Records Broken For Parades and General Enthusiasm.**

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.—The parade and Labor day demonstration yesterday morning, with its 8,000 or 9,000 workingmen in line, was one of the largest ever held in Pittsburg. In spite of the shower which began about 9 o'clock, and, after an interval of sunshine, was followed at noon by a heavy downpour, the men turned out in as great numbers as could be expected. Only in the ranks of the miners was there any falling off.

The day throughout the country was generally observed, parades in the morning and speeches and merry-making in the afternoon and evening being the popular programs. All in all, it was the greatest Labor day in history.

## EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

**One White Man and 2 Negroes Reported Killed—Many Injured.**

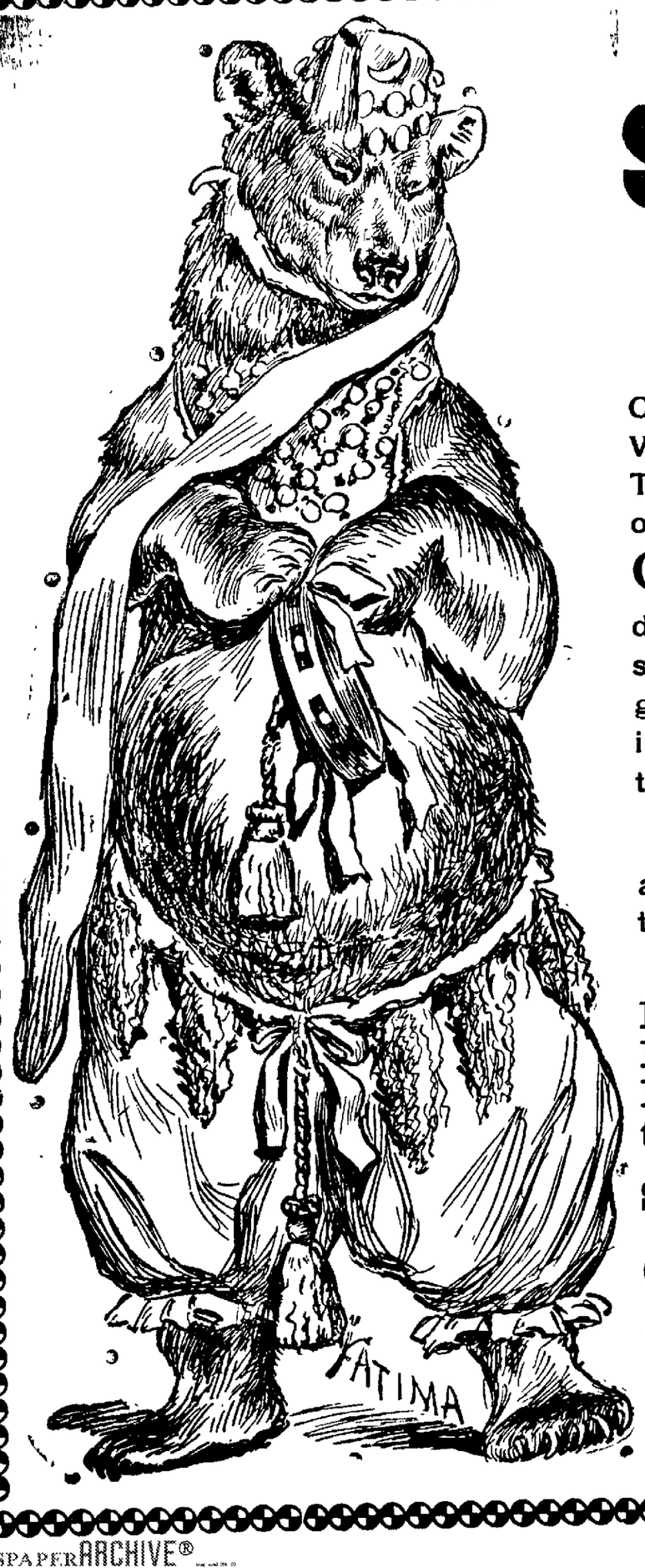
Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 2.—A terrible wreck occurred on the Southern railroad yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock, one mile west of Berry, Ala. One report says that one white man, Trainmaster Dudley, and 25 negroes have been killed outright. From 25 to 50 negroes have been seriously if not fatally hurt. The train was bringing an excursion from Greenville, Miss., to Birmingham, and was wrecked on a rough part of the road. It is said the rails spread and the engine and six coaches left the track, going over an embankment.

**Hahn Remanded.**

Mansfield, O., Sept. 2.—Judge Campbell yesterday dismissed the William Hahn habeas corpus petition and remanded him to the sheriff's custody and suspended Governor Nash's order for four months. A bond was fixed in each case and Hahn was released.

**Canadian Town Destroyed by Fire.**

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Dispatches received here yesterday report the destruction of the village of LaBelle, Que., Sunday night. The loss is $[illegible],000. Fourteen buildings were burned.

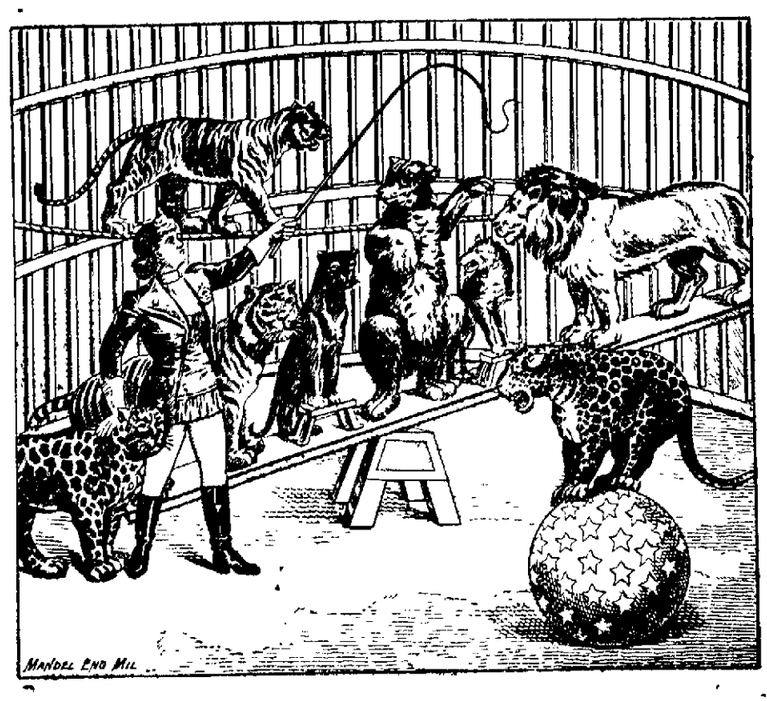

MASSILLON MERCHANTS'

STREET FAIR AND CARNIVAL

September 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

SPECIAL RATES

On the Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and Wheeling & Lake Erie railways. Two cents a mile from all points within a radius of fifty miles.



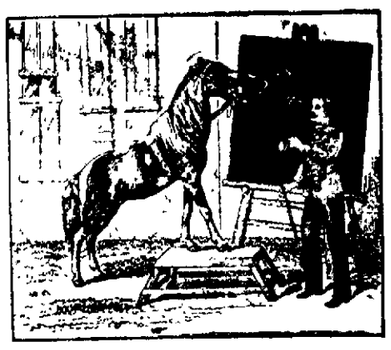

On Monday, the opening day, will occur the mammoth street parade, a stupendous and magnificent array of all the glories of the fair, the Midway alone contributing a sufficient number of features to constitute three of the ordinary circus pageants.

On Tuesday Afternoon all the school children of all towns and cities of this part of the state will be admitted free.

On Thursday The members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles for miles and miles around will hold a grand rally on the fair grounds.

Many Bands Constantly Rendering Merry Music. Free Shows Given Every Twenty Minutes. A Score of Circuses on One Lot. Thousands of Electric Lights in a Gorgeous Display. Brilliant Gas Flambeaus Lighting the Heavens for miles and miles. Visit the Restful German Village.

See the Streets of Cairo. Be Sure to Get Tickets on the Automobile, to be Given Away Free.



Massillon STREET FAIR and Carnival

Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.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# THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902


Pessimistic forecasts of a continued deficit in the treasury are refuted by the gratifying report of a substantial surplus of $6,000,000 to date. The welfare of this nation is founded upon a pretty solid financial rock.

Labor Day demonstrations all over the country were bigger and more enthusiastic than ever before, and Massillon's celebration compared favorably with celebrations in other cities Citizens of the United States were never in a better or more prosperous condition. Everyone is sharing in the general good times. No wonder that Labor Day this year was a great occasion.

The apathy with which the coming convention of Ohio Democrats is regarded is accounted for by the character of the contest to be waged at the polls in November. The Republicans are united and are in favor with the people. The Democracy is divided. Some of the Democrats hope their own party will be defeated. In the meantime the contingents ruled by Johnson and McLean are struggling for supremacy, the only object for the struggle apparently being a decision as to which faction shall lead the party to defeat.

News of another combine comes from Texas. Ex-Governor J. S. Hogg and former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, have merged their oil holdings in the Beaumont field. Mr. Hogg's share embraces ten producing oil wells and a large tract of proved oil land. Mr. Towne contributes fifteen acres or more of the same valuable property. Both gentlemen were formerly bitter as gall against trusts and syndicates. Both failed to resist the beginnings of wealth. Now they are members of trusts and syndicates. They are plutocrats. Do they think that they are "robbing" the producing classes?

Few men have stepped down from the position of treasurer of Stark county carrying with them the regard of the public to a more marked degree than is the case with T. Harvey Smith, of this city, whose four years' term expired on Tuesday and who has been succeeded in office by J. Royal Snyder. There are not many men in the county who are more widely and favorably known than he and it would be difficult to find another who has made more warm personal friendships while holding office or whose acquaintances in all walks of life hold him in such cordial regard. Mr. Smith has been a courteous, obliging, diligent and painstaking official. He relinquishes his office with the unversal respect and good will of his fellow citizens.

The department of labor has issued statistics regarding strikes and lockouts during 1881-1900 which are full of interest. During the period there were 22,793 strikes in 117,509 different establishments and 6,105,694 strikers. The last number does not include the strikers of thirty-three establishments for which no statistics were forthcoming. The results of the strikes were as follows: The employes succeeded in 50.79 per cent of the cases, partially succeeded in 6.28 per cent and failed in 42.93 per cent—the statistics of the remaining 1.44 per cent of the cases are lacking. Six trades suffered the most; they were affected by 59 per cent of all the strikes and had over 71 per cent of the strikers. These were: (1) Building trades; (2) coal industry; (3) metal working trades; (4) clothing manufacture; (5) tobacco trade; (6) transportation. The losses of wages of 6,610,000 persons in 127,452 establishments in both strikes and lockouts was $306,683,223, or, on the average, $40 per laborer and $2,406 per establishment. The losses to employers are estimated at $142,659,104, or $1,119 per establishment on the average. About 6.4 per cent of the wages lost were repaid to the laborers by their trades-unions.


**Hot Springs, S D.**

The great sanitarium and health resort, in the picturesque Black Hills. Only $24.80 round trip from Chicago, on certain specified dates throughout the months of August and September, via the North-Western Line. Through train service from Chicago daily. Ask ticket agents for full particulars or write for information to A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cider made at the High Mill, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week after Sept. 3. SMITH & CLAY.


# THE HOLIDAY OF MEN WHO TOIL.

## Great Parade, Picnic and Pecuniary Result.

## SPEECHES OF MORGAN AND LEGG

### Mr. Morgan Urged That Labor Should be More Active Politically, but That It Should Work Through the Old Parties and Not Waste Its Efforts in Independent Action—The History of the Injunction and How He Has Seen It Applied—Mr. Legg's Remarks Were Largely of a Local Character—The Celebration Generally.

The biggest parade, the happiest picnic and the heaviest receipts made the Trades and Labor Assembly's annual Labor Day celebration the most remarkable in its history. The parade took place at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and moved over a line of march extending as far west as Grant street, and thence direct to Yingling's grove over Main street. Every organization affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly was represented in the procession, even the street car employes, the busiest people of the day, finding it possible to send a committee of their number.

The parade was the longest ever given by the Trades and Labor Assembly, and it was one of the most imposing as well. Most of the men in line wore uniforms of some description, in many cases the dress being of a character indicating the craft of the wearer. The procession generally, however, ran much to white ducks and blue shirtwaists. Both the Harmonia and the Military bands were in the procession, which was of two divisions. In a landau, near the head of the procession, rode the speakers of the day, William Morgan and Robert Legg, officials of the United Mine Workers, Mayor Bell and H. B. Sibila, president of the assembly. The chief marshal of the parade was Peter Smith, and his aides were Harry Parnacott, Sherman Cochran, Charles Broman, Edward Dover and Joseph Fals.

The crowd followed the band to the grove, and the merry-making was immediately begun. All kinds of refreshments were there in abundance, an unusual feature being the presence of women in charge of some of the stands. Heretofore the men have been compelled to do all the work, there having been no women connected with the Trades and Labor Assembly. This year, however, the Women's Label League, an institution of recent organization, and which is affiliated with the assembly, sold the ice cream and such things. The members of the league rode in carriages in the parade. The crowd on the grounds was probably the largest it has ever seen. Miners from miles and miles around were present, attracted particularly by the announcement that William Morgan, who has just returned from the strike regions of West Virignia, where, with other officials, he directed the efforts of the strikers, would deliver an address.

THE SPEECHES.

The speakers delivered their addresses from a platform in the north part of the grounds. They were introduced by President H. B. Sibila. Robert Legg spoke first. His remarks were very brief. He discussed the labor problem generally for a few minutes, and then took up Massillon coal district conditions. "The relations of the miners and operators of this district," said he, "are satisfactory. It is wrong to suppose that the miners like to strike. The strike we consider the last resort. We do not want to strike, but we are always ready and prepared to strike if it be necessary to secure to ourselves those rights which are justly ours. But if the operators continue to manifest the disposition to be fair that they have shown us in the past and are showing us at present I am quite sure that we shall always be able to settle our differences without strikes."

Mr. Morgan's central idea was greater political activity on the part of labor. "I do not believe," said he, "that the proper course for labor to pursue in securing political power should be by the organization of numerous independent parties. We have tried that, and with but little success. I believe that we should work through the old parties. Work from within, not from without. We should go to the convention and to the primaries, and see to it that men from our ranks, familiar with our needs and in sympathy with our aims, are nominated for the positions of power. If there are representatives of labor on both of the leading tickets we cannot fail of success. Congress, the legislature and the council should be controlled completely and absolutely by the men who toil, for the men who toil come pretty nearly being all the men, and members of our own ranks are certainly more competent to legislate for us than the capitalist or the corporation lawyer."

Mr. Morgan referred briefly to his experiences in West Virginia, where, for the alleged violation of various injunctions, he was many times in court and sometimes in jail, though never for any length of time.

"It is useless for us to rail at the judges for issuing injunctions," remarked Mr. Morgan, "as is the common way of doing, for, in most cases, it will be found that the injunction is not unlawfully issued, but on the contrary is well founded upon law. We hear some of our friends attributing a Russian origin to the injunction, but if any of you will take the trouble to trace out the history of the injunction you will find that it first came into existence in the Roman law, and thence it has descended to us through all these hoary ages in almost the same form as it was first applied. It was brought direct to America from England through the chancery courts, and the injunctions stand in this country well supported both by statutory and common law. Now, the thing to do is to change the laws. Do not rail at and censure the judges, but send to the legislative bodies men who believe that the powers of the federal judges should be limited, and that the injunction, if applied at all, should at least not be so applied as to deny to American citizens the right of free speech and the right of public assemblage, which rights have been and are now denied the miners of West Virginia."

THE SPORTS.

Following is a list of the various sporting events, the winners and what they won:

Boys' race—John Brady, first, a sack of flour; A. Howard, second, fifty cents.

Girls' race—Miss Youngblood, five handkerchiefs; Miss Vonhurst, four handkrechiefs; Miss Spiegel, three handkerchiefs.

100-yards dash for steelworkers—Dryce, fifty cigars; Featheringham, bottle of champagne; Richards, bottle whisky; Lloyd, bottle wine.

Married women's race—Mrs. Rimmele, set of silver knives and forks; Mrs. Burns, carpet sweeper; Mrs. Lloyd, a rug.

Fat men's race—T. Hemmingway, hat; M. Burns, bottle of wine.

Three-legged race—Brady brothers, pair of shoes; Kessel brothers, razor.

All-fours race—J. Brady, 25 cakes of soap; H. Eisenbrei, 15 cakes of soap.

100-yard race for molders—John Genet, fifty cigars; Frank Genet bottle of whisky; H. Yocheimer, three bottles of Catawba wine.

Tug-of-war—Won by rolling mill team from Russell & Company team. Prize, $10.

100-yard race for glassblowers—Nolan, fifty cigars; J. Charles, bottle of whisky; M. Gannon, three bottles of wine.

Ladies' foot race—Mary Featheringham, gold ring; Ella Brady, hand painted inkwell.

100-yard dash for men—J. Nolan, pair of shoes; J. Charles, box of cigars; M. Gannon, sack of flour.

Pinning tail on donkey—J. Youngblood, box of cigars; H. Myers, sack of flour.

THE MUSIC.

The music, furnished by the Military and Harmonia bands, was one of the features of the day. The local musical world had looked forward to the day with much expectancy, inasmuch as the appearance of both bands on the grounds would virtually result in the contest which has been proposed and so much discussed lately. All the afternoon the bands alternated in the playing of selections, and needless to say, both played their best, and with such spirit and general excellence that the boldest of the critics dared not to express an opinion.

THE RECEIPTS.

It will be several days before the committee will know the exact pecuniary result of the picnic. It is estimated, however, that nearly $1,000 will be cleared. The total receipts amounted to about $1,700. But for the rain in the evening the enormous receipts would have been even greater, for the first shower drove the people helter skelter into the cars and down town. The threatening weather of the morning doubtless also kept many people away.

THE MEN WHO MADE IT.

The celebration was in charge of a general committee, composed of representatives of each of the organizations affiliated with the assembly. The members of the committee were: Peter Smith, Frank Dvorak, R S. Hardgrove, Nelson P. Maier, H. H. Parnacott, sr., John Evans, A. P. Howald, E. Griffith, J. T. Jenkins, Edward H. Dover, Charles Kratz, Peter Ertle, Tim. Mullane, Leo Pfister, Sherman Cochran, Frank Slicker, John Rearick, William Schaibly, Joseph Fals, Mrs. Mary Jones, J. Peter Hollander, Andrew Schwab, Louis Wittmann, Willard Gove, Henry B. Sibila, George Wendling.

THE DRAWING.

Many valuable articles of furniture and other things were given away to persons holding the lucky numbers. A partial list is as follows: First prize, No. 471, A. Nill; second, 439, Miss Otilla Rearick, 89 North Mill street; third, 1020, John Eckel, Richeimer's bakery; fifth, 615, Mike Harrenbaur, West Brookfield; sixth, 1524, J. P. Walters, 54 Akron street; seventh, 294, Ed. Wagner; eighth, 1154, William Simonet; ninth, 1640, unknown; tenth, 1977, unknown.

# COUNTY SEAT NEWS

## J. Royal Snyder is County Treasurer.

## BOND OF $225,000 ACCEPTED.

### George L. Sickafoose Succeeds J. S. Hoover as County Surveyor—Twenty-five Hundred Men in Line in the Labor Day Parade.

Canton, Sept. 2.—It is now County Treasurer J. Royal Snyder. Mr. Snyder assumed tho duties of county treasurer, to which office he was elected for a term of two years, on Tuesday morning, succeeding T. Harvey Smith, of Massillon, who held the position for the past four years. The county commissioners approved Snyder's bond in the sum of $225,000. It is signed by J. Royal Snyder, J. J. Snyder, W. Sefert, C. C. Sefert, Jacob Kagey, John B. Kagey, John Keim and B. M. Stier Harry C. Knobloch, of Canton, has been selected as deputy treasurer. Mr. Knobloch was formerly deputy city clerk and has held several prominent positions. The treasurer's office will be closed for several days pending the customary examination. John C. Prenot, of Louisville, and Cicero L. Hiner, of Canton, were appointed by Probate Judge Aungst as examiners.

George L. Sickafoose assumed his duties as county surveyor Tuesday morning for the ensuing term of two years. Mr. Sickafoose succeeds John S. Hoover, who had held the position for four years. J. A. Guiley, of Hartville, has been named as deputy.

Over thirty unions participated in the Labor Day parade in the forenoon, and over 2,500 men were in line. Nearly every organization was in uniform and made a natty appearance. In the afternoon the exercises were held at Nimisila park. Addresses were made by Mayor James H. Robertson, Hon John E. Monnot, of Canton, Hon. R. A. Pol'ock, of North Lawrence, Mrs. Belle Grant, of Muncie, Ind., Hon. John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, and E J. Denny, of Cincinnati, national secretary of the iron molders.

## WILHELM—JONES.

### Wedding at St. Mary's Church Tuesday Morning.

The marriage of Miss Rose Wilhelm to Isaac Jones, of Cleveland, occured at St. Mary's church at 8:30 this morning in the presence of about three hundred friends and relatives. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiated. The bride was attired in a blue cloth traveling suit and carried a white prayer book. The bridesmaid, Miss Anna Wilhelm, a sister of the bride, was similarly dressed and carried roses William Cummings, of Cleveland, was best man, William Warth and Frank Gabele were ushers

Mr. Jones is superintendent of the Norton Brothers Gravel Roofing Company, of Cleveland The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilhelm, of No 98 Wooster street.

A wedding dinner was served at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after which a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will leave Wednesday morning for Medina where they will spend a short honeymoon. From Medina they will go to Cleveland to live.

## House Totally Destroyed.

The Massillon fire department received a call from box 32 Saturday afternoon, a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The run was made to the extreme end of Washington avenue, only to find that the fire was about one-half mile from the nearest water plug, and therefore no assistance could be rendered by the department. The fire was the result of a lightning bolt, which struck the residence of Reese Davis during the severe electrical storm. The family were in the basement of the house at the time, and were not aware that the house was on fire until the flames had gained good headway. An alarm was then sent to the fire department, but nothing could be done to stop the destruction of the house. The house, with almost all of the furnishings, was consumed. The loss is estimated at between $2,500 and $3,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire attracted a large crowd who watched the flames. No one was injured during the fire, although several narrow escapes were the result of too much daring in the attempts to save household furniture and valuables.

# WAS KILLED ALMOST INSTANTLY

## Christian Dulabahn is Struck by Lightning.

## HAD JUST RISEN FROM TABLE.

### Mr. Dulabahn Had Eaten His Supper and Was on His Way to Bed When the Fatal Crash Came—Never Regained Consciousness—Death of Eli Miller Saturday Night—Frederick P. Focke Dies at Baltimore—Other Deaths.

During the severe thunder storm Saturday evening Christian Dulabahn was struck and killed almost instantly. Mr. Dulabahn was at his home, 14 Cliff street, when the storm came up. The family had just arisen from the supper table and the deceased started to go up stairs to rest. Immediately after reaching the top of the stairs a terrific crash was heard. The family down stairs were frightened and called to Mr. Dulabahn. Receiving no response Mrs. Dulabahn ascended the stairs and found her husband on the floor in the midst of plastering which had been knocked from the ceiling. Medical assistance was summoned but, although some signs of life remained, no success attended the effort to restore the stricken man to consciousness. The bolt struck him squarely on top of the head, raising two large bumps and breaking his neck as a result of the great downward pressure on the vertebral column. Glancing from the head the lightning continued in a downward course, striking again directly over the heart and burning its way down the left side and leg. He died shortly after the stroke, never having regained consciousness.

The deceased man was a driver by trade. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Lillian aged 16, and Myrtle aged 13. The funeral services were held from the residence Tuesday afternooon at 3 o'clock, the Rev. E. J. Craft officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

ELI MILLER.

The death of Eli Miller, of 72 North street, took place Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock at Canaan. Mr. Miller was 64 years of age and died as the result of Bright's disease. Mr. Miller has for the past fourteen years lived in Massillon. He was engaged in the contracting business, plastering and cementing being his departments. For the past week he had been suffering and had been in bed most of the time. One week ago last Thursday he left for Canaan, where he expected to regain his health. On Friday he became worse and his family was sent for. Mrs. Miller and one daughter were the only members of the family to arrive before he died Saturday evening. The body was brought to Massillon Sunday and arrangements made for the funeral, which took place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence.

Mr. Miller, with his famliy, moved here from Wooster fourteen years ago. The deceased was born in Baltimore, Md., and his relatives are living in that vicinity. His wife and three daughters, the Misses Zorah, Nellie and Edna Miller, survive him. He was a member of the Protected Home Circle and of the Washington Insurance lodge. The members of the former lodge attended the funeral in a body. Mr. Miller was also a member of the First Methodist church of this city, where he was prominently connected in the church work.

FREDERICK PHILLIPS FOCKE.

Theodore Focke, of this city, received word on Sunday of the death of his nephew, Frederick Phillips Focke, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Focke, formerly of this city, at their home 704 Lanvale street, Baltimore. The deceased was only 27 years of age His death was unexpected. It was caused by appendicitis.

ALBERT JOHNSTON.

The death of Albert Johnston occurred at the state hospital, Saturday afternoon. The deceased was 39 years of age, and had been an inmate of the institution for the past three years. The cause of death is given as apoplexy. Interment was made Sunday morning in the Massillon cemetery. No relatives were present.

MRS. KATHERINE BLAUMEISER.

The death of Mrs. Katherine Blaumeiser occurred Monday morning at 6 o'clock. The deceased was 58 years of age and had been a resident of Jackson township for the past 15 years. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Louis, the six-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wittmann, of 373 North Mill street, died Monday as a result of a long siege of cholera infantum. The funeral will take place from St. Mary's church, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker will officiate.

WALTER LITTLE.

Massillon relatives have received news of the death of Walter Little, aged 20 years, son of the Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Little, which occurred at Alexandria, Ind, on Monday. The Rev. Mr. Little was once pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city. Mrs. Little is a sister of Mrs. Jacob Wagoner, of Massillon.

## WITH THE U. S. MIDDIES.

### Edgar J. Oberlin Tells of Life at Annapolis.

Midshipman Edgar G. Oberlin, who entered the United States naval academy at Annapolis in May, 1901, is now spending his first leave of absence with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Oberlin, in East Oak street. Previous to his return to Massillon Midshipman Oberlin had been on a three months' cruise along the New England coast on the full-rigged sailing ship Chesapeake, which is used exclusively by the naval academy for training purposes. This trip was also taken by the school the summer of 1901. Concerning the school in general Midshipman Oberlin says:

"Our school proper begins in October and lasts until June, after which we go on our annual summer cruise. During the winter months we carry out the following daily schedule, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday: 6 a. m. reveille, 6:35 morning inspection and breakfast, 7:30 sick call, 7:55 call to morning studies, 12:15 recall from studies, 12:30 dinner formation, 1:50 call to afternoon studies, 4 recall, 4:15 drill call, 5:45 recall from drill, 6:30 supper formation, 7:30 call to rooms, 9:30 release from rooms, 10 taps. On Saturday morning we have our recitations and our drill. Saturday afternoon and evening are given to us for recreation. On Sunday morning we have full dress parade followed by chapel. Sunday afternoons are also given to us for rest but on Sunday evening study is resumed as usual. The meals consist of substantial foods only. There are no fancy dishes. Nothing but that which will strengthen and build up the body, meat and potatoes being the most common foods used. Throughout the year in the period for drill we are trained in infantry and artillery tactics, boat drill, seamanship, small arm practice, ship work and rigging loft work. These drills take the place of 'gum' work. During Prince Henry's visit to the United States on one occasion we stood in a driving rain for two hours awaiting his arrival. When at last he came we were soaked to the skin. We were also escort at the funeral of Admiral Sampson in Washington.

"About forty per cent of the candidates pass the entrance examinations and usually only sixty per cent of these graduate. We have in our class one hundred and twenty-four, which is exceptionally large, sixty to seventy being the usual number. The senior class has only forty-nine members while the class just above ours has sixty-seven members. By the last act of congress each congressman was allowed one candidate from his district. This will add about one hundred to the number of students in the school. The next class to enter will probably have about two hundred members."

Midshipman Oberlin will graduate in 1905, after which he will leave the United States on a two years' cruise. He will then be commissioned as ensign in the United States navy.

## GRANTED REQUEST.

### Operators Give Miners All They Ask.

A conference between Robert Legg, of East Greenville, the United Mine Workers' district president, and W. L. Davis, of the Stark Coal Company, took place at the Hotel Conrad Saturday. All of the miners' requests were granted. They will be permitted to shoot the tops of their own rooms, will be allowed a full quota of cars and a new screen will be erected.


**Car Wheels Made of Money.**

Every year our governent destroys nearly half a billion dollars' worth of soiled or torn bank notes, and after they have been reduced to pulp are used for making railroad car wheels. From a bank note to a car wheel is about as radical a transformation as the one brought about in the case of all weak, nervous and sickly people who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the favorite American remedy for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. A wineglassful before meals will put the stomach in good condition to digest the food and prevent the bowels from becoming constipated. Every one should keep it in the house to prevent belching, flatulency, insomnia, and nervousness, also to cure indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver and kidney troubles.

Louisville, O., Dec. 24, 1898.
Slusser Pharmacy—I wish to say that I have used your Pills as a laxative and for Torpid Liver, and must truly say they are the best and mildest I ever used.
MRS. SARAH STUMP.


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# LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Finley, a son.

Mrs. James Phillips and children, of Cleveland, are visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sibila has returned from Youngstown, where she visited friends for some time past.

Mrs. R. J. Pumphrey and two sons left Wednesday morning for Cleveland, where they will spend a week.

Mrs. J. W. Myers and children, of Ashland, are guests at the home of Dr. D. W. Gans, in East Main street.

The Misses Jane and Katherine Reay left Tuesday morning for Cleveland where they will spend a week visiting friends.

Miss Bessie Thomas and Miss Anna Jones, of Alliance, are guests at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Jennie Howells, in Center street.

The Misses Sophia Eisenbrei and Edith Hansen, left Tuesday for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and other Eastern points for a three weeks' trip.

John Jordan, of North Lawrence, with his family, is moving to Chicago, where Mr Jordan has accepted a position with a mining corporation.

Charles Fiscus has resigned his position in the store of Z. T. Baltzly, and has gone to Bolivar, where he will assume charge of the Muskopf pharmacy.

H Austin Bailey, student and graduate of the College of Oratory and Physical Culture at Ada, O., has returned home to Massillon, where he intends to open a school.

On account of the illness of the Rev. L. H. Stewart, the Rev. Mr. Wier, of this city, had charge of the Sunday morning and evening services at the First M. E. church.

Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt left Monday night for Boston. She will spend her vacation in New England and will attend a meeting of the American Library Association at Lake Placid, N. Y.

William C. Sibila, of Cleveland, a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Sibila, of this city, and Miss Kittie Askew, of Cleveland, were married at the home of the bride recently. They will reside in Cleveland.

During the electrical storm Saturday afternoon lightning struck the house of George Happold, in East Front street. The bolt struck the brick chimney and scattered the bricks in all directions, but there was no further damage.

William Morgan, who delivered the Labor Day address at the Trades and Labor Assembly celebration, last evening returned to Clarksburg, W. Va., where he will join other national officials of the United Mine Workers in charge of the strike in the coal fields of that state.

William Becker, driver for the Findlay Brewing Company, while driving the delivery wagon down the road from Yingling's park, Monday, drove over the embankment and was thrown from the seat of the wagon to the ground. His injuries are not sufficiently serious to keep him from his duties.

Charles Kratz left Sunday afternoon for Canal Dover, where he will be married Wednesday morning to Miss Emma Just, of that place. The bride and groom will then leave for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and other Eastern points. The groom is connected with the shoe department of Dielhenn's store. Mr. and Mrs. Kratz will live in Massillon.

The annual election of officers for the Epworth League at the First Methodist church took place Tuesday evening in the church parlors with the following result: President, E. A. Heckert; first vice president, Miss May Bowman; second vice president, Mrs. Griffith; third vice president, Miss Ida Stewart; fourth vice president, George Kinney; secretary, Alfred Hankins; treasurer, Walter Leifer, and pianist, Mrs. G Burkhart.

The funeral of the late Christian Dulabahn took place from the Cliff street residence Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. E. J. Craft conducted the services. The pall bearers were selected from the ranks of the Maccabees who attended in a body, and of which lodge the deceased was a member. The Maccabees held special services at the Massillon cemetery.

The explosion of a gasoline stove, Tuesday noon, caused the destruction by fire of the residence owned by Mrs. Alice Standford and occupied by Joseph Lisby and family, at North Lawrence. The flames could not be checked although a bucket brigade was organized to fight them. The house was a two story frame dwelling, and with contents the loss will aggregate $1,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Katherine Blaumeiser, who lived two miles north of Massillon, was held from St Mary's church Wednesday morning at 9:30. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiated, assisted by the Rev. Julius Alten, of Brookfield, and the Rev. Clement Treiber, of Canton. The pall bearers were: Martin Nist, Joseph Snyder, John Rost, John Smith, John Keane and Walter Lind. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Work is progressing on the connecting switch between the B. & O. lines and the Pennsylvania Clinton-Massillon line. The switch will be completed in a few days and then the B. & O. will run its passenger and freight trains over this line going north as far as Warwick, where the main line of the B. & O. will again be used to Cleveland. Returning all trains will come over the old C., L. & W. route. The new schedule of trains will be issued the first of next week, and the date of the change named.

The West Lebanon Labor Day base ball tournament, at West Lebanon, resulted in a tie for first and second honors between West Lebanon and Brookfield. Brookfield had the services of the North Lawrence battery, Anderson and Ketler. The teams played eleven innings in the deciding game before darkness made it necessary to call the game. At that time the score stood 3-3. First and second money will be divided. Crystal Spring secured third place in the tournament. Mt. Eaton was last in the struggle.

# DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

## A Platform Adopted and Ticket Nominated.

## KIND WORDS FOR W. J. BRYAN.

### The Platform Condemns Everything the Republican Party Has Accomplished in Past Forty Years, and is Particularly Strong on Tariffs and Trusts.

Cedar Point, Sept. 3.—The platform of the Democratic state convention begins with a declaration of allegiance to the Democratic party and a re-affirmation of the principles of the Kansas City platform, and enumerating opposition to imperialism and colonialism, to government by injunction, to trusts and trust fostering tariffs, to financial monopolies and commenting on the able work of William J. Bryan in the campaign of 1900; recurring to state issues it favors equalization of the burdens of taxation, home rule and local self government, and charges the Republican party with destroying these things. It goes on to enumerate the proper methods of taxation, that appraisement be by assessing boards, and that all property be appraised at its salable value. Recommends that public service corporations make public reports, opposes acceptance of railroad passes by public officers, opposes suppression of the right of peaceful persuasion in times of labor troubles and demands home rule for municipalities, with civil service. It specifically condemns the "vicious and corrupt bargain" between Cox, of Cincinnati, and Ohio's United States Senators to force through the legislature Cincinnati's form of government, and favors the election of United States senators by the people.

The platform was adopted, and the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, of Cincinnati, was nominated for secretary of state; the Hon. Michael Donnelly for judge of the supreme court; Philip H. Bruck, of Columbus, for food and dairy commissioner; Joseph J. Pater, of Hamilton, for board of public works.

## IN HOLIDAY DRESS.

### Already the Town is Receiving Fair Decorations.

At least a dozen business men, during the past week, have entered into contracts for the decoration of their buildings for the week of the street fair. Some of the merchants have already set men at work on the decorations, and by the latter part of the week the town will be in gala attire.

The grounds are practically ready for the fair. The Bostock-Ferari Company, whose attractions are to help make the fair, is this week in Newark.

Mr. A. A. Slusser, Louisville, O.:
Dear Sir—Want to thank you for recommending your Liver Pills to me for Constipation and Liver Trouble, with which I have been afflicted for several years, and can cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers of the same trouble, as they have done me much good.
ELI BECHER.

**Capital, Surplus and Profits of $6,000,000**

offers absolute security to depositors of Pittsburg Trust Company. Pays 4 per cent. on Savings Deposits, subject to withdrawal of $100 without notice, and 2 per cent. on Checking Accounts. Interest compounded semi-annually. Deposits over $10,000,000. Do all your banking by mail. Send for two hundred year calendar free. 323 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

# THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

## Miners are Fired Upon by the Guards.

## FIRE IN MINE STILL BURNING.

### Strikers in the Flat Top Region are in an Ugly Mood, and a Conflict With the Deputies is Feared—Guards at the Mines Have Been Doubled.

Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The situation in the Flat Top coal field is extremely critical and the skirmish between the strikers and the guards at the Pocahontas Colliery Company's mines yesterday, after the firing of the mine by the strikers, has greatly enraged the miners, from the fact that several of their side were severely injured. Adjutant General Baker, who has been in this section for a few days looking over the territory, left at midnight Monday night for other fields, informing the operators before he left, however, that he thought the presence of the militia unnecessary at that time. The outbreak of yesterday probably will change his opinion, and it is thought here that before tonight troops will be either in the Flat Top region or on their way there. The Pocahontas Collieries Company had the fire in their mine practically extinguished last night, but had doubled their force of guards, as another attack was feared any hour. Many shots have been fired from ambush in the direction of non-union miners going to and from work in the Flat Top field. The Elkhorn region is very quiet, no violence having been reported from that section yesterday.

Later—The fire in the Pocahontas mine is still burning and doing much damage. Officials say it cannot be extinguished under ten days.

## MRS. AULTMAN'S WILL.

### Disposition of Testator's Personal Property.

Canton, Sept. 3.—The last will and testament of Kate B. Aultman was filed in probate court by Judge Albert A. Thayer late Tuesday afternoon. The will disposes of all her personal effects and the estate in general outside of the bequest made by the terms of the trusteeship previously announced. After directing that all of her debts and funeral expenses be paid, Mrs. Aultman in the will makes the following bequests: To the First M. E. church of Canton, the oil painting of her late husband, Cornelius Aultman, now in the parlor of her home; to the Canton Public Library Association an oil painting of her late husband; to the committee heretofore named to establish an "Old Ladies' Home" a portrait of her late husband. The frames now on the pictures are included in these bequests. Susan W. Diehl is left $1,000. To her friend Sarah Bomberger is left the furniture, pictures and entire contents of her northwest upstair bedroom, all of her wearing apparel, all bed clothes and table linen, a mahogany desk, a traveling clock, a vase of shells in her library and the table on which it stands, the pictures of her father, mother and sisters, her mother-in-law's easy chair and also the sum of $10,000. To Bertha Boren and Emma Fry, $1,000 each and certain furniture and household effects provided that they remain in her service until her death. To her physician, Dr. E. O. Portmann, the bisque figure of a lady with a bird on her finger, and the pedestal on which it stands; to Miss Minnie Barr the Doulton vase in the parlor; to James B. Rose, the onyx cigar box and her opaline ring.

The will provides that should the estate not be sufficient to pay the legacies named herein in full that they be paid pro rata, respectively, in proportion to the several sums above named. All of the residue of the estate is left to the committee to establish an "Old Ladies' Home." Albert A. Thayer is named as executor, without bond, and is empowered to sell, either at public or private sale, any or all of the property not especially given for such sums as he may deem proper, and to make written transfer thereof without the order of any court. The will is dated August 25, 1897, and the names of John C. Deuber and Joseph Daller appear as witnesses.

There are two codicils to the will. The first is dated September 13, 1899, with Louis A. Lorchot and Harrison B. Webber as witnesses. By the term of this codicil Miss Katherine Harter is left the solid silver tea set of the deceased, with the desire that it remain in her possession during her lifetime and then be made a family heirloom; Miss Elizabeth Harter is left her solid silver tableware; Mrs. A. A. Thayer is remembered with a painting of roses and its frame; Miss Mary Thayer, her opal pin; Miss Laura Thayer her star and crescent pin.

Concerning the gift of $100,000 to the Aultman hospital the codicil says: "I desire that the gift of $100,000 heretofore made by me to the Aultman Hospital Association, and which is now held in trust for the association by A. A. Thayer, be invested by the trustees of the association as a permanent fund, and that the interest only, derived from such investment, be expended for the maintenance and support of the Aultman hospital."

In the second codicil written in her own handwriting Judge Albert A. Thayer is named as sole trustee to carry out the terms of the trust deed. Should a second trustee be deemed necessary Augustus Dannemiller is named as her preference. George Holm and Elizabeth Holm are the witnesses to the second codicil.

## THE KNIGHTS AT AKRON.

### Akron Commandery Takes the First Prize in Drill.

The eighth annual outing and field day of the commanderies composing the Sixth Ohio district of the Knights of St. John was held Monday afternoon at Silver lake park. Six of the eight commanderies were present. The two absent ones were Alliance commandery, No. 294, and Canal Dover commandery, No. 32. Those commanderies present were: Akron, No. 42 and No. 6, Massillon, No. 51, Canton, No. 123 and 205. There were about six thousand people on the grounds altogether. The day was an auspicious one. The affair was in charge of Colonel Joseph Winum, of Akron, and staff, composed of the following:

Fred R. Forster, lieutenant colonel, Massillon; James Sell, senior major, Canton; J. F. Hogan, junior major, Alliance; William Foust, adjutant, Akron; Fred S. Smith, inspector, Akron; Peter Obringer, quartermaster, Massillon; P. J. Conlin, paymaster, Alliance; Emil Converse, commissary, Massillon; Ray Harbert, aide-de-camp, Canton; L. S. Bretenten, aide-de-camp, Navarre; George Greenfelder, aide-de-camp, Massillon, and William A. Hammerly, sergeant major, Canton.

There was a dress parade and grand review of all of the commanderies at which Colonel Winum and staff presided. There was also a prize drill. Commandery No. 6 of Akron, Capt. J. V. Kraus commanding, captured the first prize of $25; commandery No. 123 of Canton, Capt. John Shane commanding, the second of $15, and commandery No. 205 of Canton, Capt. Joseph Berg commanding, the third of $10.—Akron Beacon Journal.

# FEW WHO FAVOR IT.

## Much Local Opposition to Code Bill.

## VIEWS OF SOME CITY OFFICERS.

### Representative Metzger Getting the Sentiment of His Constituents That He May be Prepared to Vote Accordingly on the Measure.

"I want the people of the towns and cities in this county to give me their ideas on the municipal code bill," remarked State Representative Metzger, now in the city. "I want to act in this matter as the people who will be affected by the legislation would have me act, regardless of my personal opinion. I am free to say, however, that I do not favor the Nash code in its present form, for I believe it provides for a too cumbersome and expensive form of government for cities of Massillon's size. Take for instance Gallipolis, with a code of this kind in effect. That city has a police force of three men. The code provides for a salaried board of public safety of four men. Four men to look after three policemen!"

Mr. Metzger has sent copies of the code bill to various city officials, and has solicited their views. City Clerk Seaman has come out flat-footed against the bill in practically its entirety. Neither does the bill meet with the whole approval of Mayor Bell and City Solicitor Howells. They declare that Massillon would be better off if put into the village class, whose form of government is simple and inexpensive when compared with that prescribed for cities, and they believe that the village form, as set forth in the bill, will answer all Massillon's requirements. "The code for cities provides for too many boards and offices generally," remarked the solicitor today. "These offices are all salaried. The board of public safety I regard as absolutely unnecessary in a town of Massillon's population, and there are numerous other jobs provided for equally as useless. The chief evil in connection with so many salaried offices is that the holders thereof will spend much money injudiciously, simply to give the impression that they are doing something to earn their salaries."

Representative Metzger thinks that a bill will be subsequently introduced according to home rule municipalities. Certain uniform regulations will be laid down, the remainder of the local government to be agreed upon by the municipality itself.

## A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR.

### Life of the Late George H. Wallace Tastefully Presented.

A biographical memoir of the late George H. Wallace has been received by a number of Mr. Wallace's friends in Massillon and elsewhere. Mr. Wallace was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Perkins Wallace, of this city. He was secretary of New Mexico at the time of his death. Previously he occupied various posts of honor and distinction, serving as division superintendent of military telegraphs in the army of the Cumberland during the civil war, as chairman of the Republican congressional committee of Missouri for ten years, lieutenant governor of Missouri, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association and consul general at Melbourne, Australia. As is stated in the memoir, his life was varied and eventful, his talents versatile and his attainments only limited by his physical infirmities. His death, which occurred in Santa Fe, N. M., in April, 1901, carried bereavement to a large circle of friends throughout the United States and in various parts of the world.

The memoir is a beautiful example of the bookmaker's art. It is printed on heavy watered paper with uncut edges and bound in limp black seal with gilt letterings. The frontispiece is an excellent engraved likeness and autograph of the late Mr. Wallace.

Read the "want" columns daily.

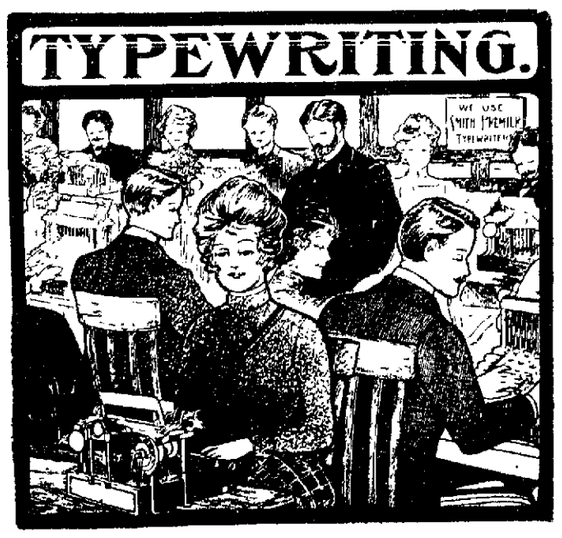
# HEARTILY ENDORSED.

## Nothing Succeeds So Like Success.

**Those Who Use Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills as a Nerve and General Tonic—As a Rebuilder—As a Medicine to Give Renewed Strength, Energy and Vigor, Never Fail to Sound Their Praise to Others.**

Mr. Henry Paul, of No. 30 Paul street, Massillon, Ohio, says "As a tonic I can speak positively and highly of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They demonstrated fully with me their power to rebuild one, furnish strength, energy and physical vigor. I needed these qualities and got them from a use of the medicine. I am glad to recommend it."

Dr. A. W Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers or by Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y See that portrait and signature of A W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.




## Yocum's Massillon Business College

Educates for business; for usefulness; for qualifications which will enable you to seize golden opportunities; in a school that is well established in the esteem and confidence of people; in a school where business is taught as is practiced in the best business houses; in a school where the teachers are able to practice what they profess to teach; in a school whose graduates find ready employment because they are thoroughly prepared to fill and hold responsible business positions. Educate in a school that is in every way modern in equipments and appointments, and your diploma will prove your passport to prosperity.

**Fall Term Commences This Week.**

Massillon Phone 119. H. G YOCUM, General Manager

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

## The New Jamestowns Are Here

We are sole agents in Massillon for these excellent and popular Dress Fabrics. This fall the line is stronger than ever including the following:—

**Serges and Granites at 50 and 59c.**

**Hopsackings and Prunellas in all the new shades.**

**Heavy Materials** for Suits and Skirts, 54 inch wide, in black, grays and brown ..... **$1.00**

### Special Dress Goods Value 50c.

We have about twenty pieces in the lot—they are Whipcords and Venetian Cloths—all colors—worth 75c—our selling price..... **50c**

### New Waist Materials.

They are Jamestowns in satin stripes and are shown in all the different colorings—blue, pink, black and white, blue and white, etc.

**50c, 59c, 69c, 75c.**

### SAPHO: A New Silk Fabric Just Received.

**Brighter, Stronger and Better than Taffeta.**

Sapho is a fabric made in Switzerland of the highest grade of pure silk, and sold in black, white and colors. Note that the word "SAPHO" is stamped along the selvedge of each yard. We recommend this fabric for its STRENGTH, LUSTRE and NATURAL FINISH.

### Still Better Bargains in Wash Goods.

There is no 12½c table of wash goods now, for the entire lot has gone over to the 8c table. The 5c table has been filled up again with goods that have been selling lately at 8c, so now we have these two lots:

**5c a Yard for Wash Goods** that were sold during the season at 12½ and 15c yd. There are waist and dress lengths among them.

**8c a Yard for Wash Goods**—Dimities, Ginghams and mercerized lawns including goods that we sold earlier in the season at 25c.

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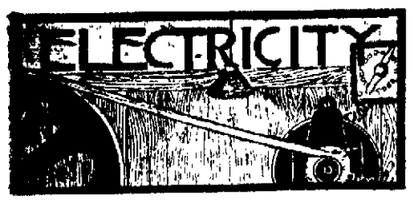



A patent just issued to Peder Oluf Pederson of Copenhagen covers a method of using the telegraphone in such a way as to record a number of messages on a single steel strip and to reproduce each message without interference from the others.

The telegraphone is the invention of a Danish electrical engineer, Valdemar Poulson, and is, as the name implies, a combination of the telegraph, telephone and the graphophone or phonograph. By the use of this device a telephone or telegraph conversation can be recorded on a steel wire or tape and reproduced at any time and as often as desired without the record deteriorating.

In this apparatus a steel wire or a steel band is moved by any suitable means with considerable velocity between the poles of a small electro magnet. On speaking into a telephone transmitter joined on the circuit the undulatory currents set up in the transmitter react upon the electro magnet and cause a continuous variation in the direction and in the degree of magnetism at the poles of the electro magnet.

These variations are permanently recorded on the steel wire as it rushes by, and when the message is complete the steel wire retains a definite record of what has taken place in the shape of continuous series of transverse magnetized lines, varying throughout in their polarity and in their strength. On connecting a telephone receiver to the electro magnet and again starting the wire on its course, says the Telegraph Age, this magnetized wire generates electric currents in the coils of the superimposed magnet as it passes between its poles, and these electric currents, which are the exact counterpart of those generated by the original voice, caused the telephone to repeat what was said in an almost absolutely perfect manner.

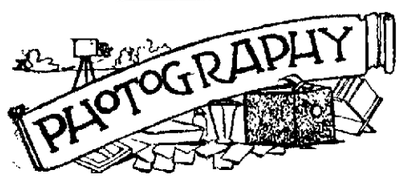
## MAKES SOLID PAINTS.

**Startling Invention of a Well Known French Artist.**

The invention of a new form of paint by the well known French artist, J. E. Raffaelli, has caused a great stir in art circles in Paris, as this is the first revolutionizing innovation made in art since the Dutch master, Van Eyck, introduced oil painting in the fourteenth century. Since that day artists' methods have varied little, although the modern mechanical methods resorted to in the manufacture of paints have caused uncertain duration of tones. Pictures by old masters, who had to grind their own colors, are found after centuries with little of their pristine splendor dimmed, whereas modern artists not infrequently are unpleasantly surprised by some such event as having a beautiful sky in one of their pictures turn to a rich nut brown equally beautiful, but less appropriate.

Raffaelli holds that the mixing of paints on the palette is, together with the other cause, largely responsible for this alteration, and this is one of the complications with which he is now doing away; also, no more brushes need be used, wherefore less time will be lost in catching the glowing tones of a sunset, and there will be no trouble in cleaning afterward. In addition to these advantages the paints devised by Raffaelli have another peculiarity over others, in a peculiar luminosity never before attained.

"Solid oil colors" is the name selected by Raffaelli, from the fact that his paints are made in sticks, ready for immediate use, the inner colors being protected by a hardened outer coat, which, when broken through, enables the stick to be applied directly to the canvas, as with a crayon.




The use of a fluid lens is a very old idea, but when it became possible to make good glass lenses and the successful combination of crown and flint glass was made the fluid lens soon fell into disuse. At a recent meeting of the London Camera club Dr. E. F. Grun described a new fluid lens with which he has recently been experimenting.

His idea in using such a lens is to increase the rapidity of action of the camera. He has been so successful that he can produce very excellent photographs with short exposures and ordinary artificial illumination, his lens working at 1.4 F. and even .5 F. He showed snapshots of theater scenes taken at night with only the ordinary theater illumination, no "flashlights" being used, which were remarkably sharp and clear and in which the great depth of focus of the lens was well shown, both the performers at the front of the stage and the scenery at the back being perfectly sharp and distinct.

He also showed some remarkable cinematograph pictures of stage performances, which indicated that with a little more experimenting just as good night scene moving pictures can be obtained as are now secured by daylight. There seems little doubt that the new lens has great possibilities and that many scenes which photography has not hitherto been able to reproduce, owing to lack of sufficient illumination, will soon be brought within its reach.

## THE ELDER SOTHERN.

**A Couple of the Celebrated Comedian's Practical Jokes.**

Many stories are told of Sothern's original methods of entertaining his friends at dinner, and possibly the most amusing is that of the belated guest. When, late in the dinner, this friend was announced, Mr. Sothern exclaimed, "Let us all hide under the table," and down they all went save Mr. Sothern himself, who remained seated. When the tardy guest entered, Mr. Sothern rose and received him with exquisite courtesy, saying, "When your name was announced, my guests, for some unaccountable reason, all hid under the table." After a few moments of discomfort one by one they crept out and back to their seats.

I heard from both Mr. Sothern and Mrs. Vincent this account of an outburst of fun at a dinner given by him in his parlor at the Revere House: As the guests, ten in number, were gathered about the open fire before dinner a stout, pompous waiter, afflicted with short breath, added the last touches to his dinner table, already spread. Ten large, square pieces of bread were placed with mathematical precision one at each plate, and then he left the room to bring the wine. Mr. Sothern saw his opportunity and, calling his dog, cried: "Tiger, the bread! Quick, Tiger!" And the nimble little greyhound bounded lightly upon the table again and again as he heard his master's imperative "Fetch the bread!" until each piece had been removed to a dark corner near the fire.

Upon the waiter's return all was silence. The expectant look upon Mr. Sothern's face showed only that dinner was awaited. Standing for a moment, bewildered, the waiter, seeing no bread upon the table, hesitatingly turned to the door, then retraced his steps to the table, examined it carefully and hurriedly left the room. He soon reappeared with a fresh plate of bread, and again at each plate a piece was carefully placed, and he retired with the empty plate. "Quick, Tiger! Fetch it again! More bread! More bread!"

And once more each piece was removed before the grave waiter reappeared, and all were again silent. One look at the table and one at the guests, and there remained no doubt. Those poor, hungry actors had eaten it! With a look of contempt he announced dinner, and after all were safely seated at the table he brought a third plate of bread and with a fork placed it, with a gesture of scorn, piece by piece for each person and for the host. The merry scene soon disarmed his hostility, and before the evening was over the bread in the corner was revealed.—Mrs. Lucy Derby Fuller in Century.

**Measles and Ammonia.**

A Detroit woman who labors among the poor children of the city was telling her experiences.

"One day there was a death in the neighborhood; a little girl died, and the children were visibly impressed. They told me about it in unison.

"'It was better for her, wasn't it missus?' one little girl said philosophically.

"'What was the trouble?' I asked.

"'Oh,' another spoke up, 'she had measles and ammonia on the lungs and a lot of things.'

"I was of course deeply impressed by the 'lots of things,' but more so by the 'ammonia on the lungs.'"—Detroit Free Press.

**Knew What to Do With It.**

A miserly landlord was going round collecting his rents the other day. At one house he was greatly interested in a little girl who watched, open mouthed and open eyed, the business of paying over the money and accepting the receipt.

He patted her on the head and started out to search his pockets, saying, "I must see what I have got for you." After searching his pockets for some time he at last brought from a remote corner a peppermint. As he handed it to the girl he said, "And now what will you do with that?"

The little girl looked at it, then at him and replied, "Wash it."—London Answers.

**A Useful Rhyme.**

If poisoned, take mustard or salt, tablespoon,
In a cup of warm water and swallow right soon.
For burns try borax and a wet bandage, too;
If blistered, then oil and dry flannel will do.
For children's convulsions warm baths are the rule;
With castor oil dose, too, but keep the head cool.
Give sirup of ipecac when croup is in store;
For fainting stretch patient right out on the floor.
To soak in hot water is best for a sprain;
Remember these rules, and 'twill save you much pain.

**Discerning Germs.**

"What is this stuff?" asked the testy husband, sputtering over a mouthful of the strange dish which he finds on the breakfast table.

"That," answers the thoughtful wife, "is the new health food."

"It ought to be healthy," declares the husband. "I'll bet no germ of any sense would try to live on it!"—Baltimore American.

**Very Close.**

"I was surprised to hear you speaking against Flyntskyn. You told me some time ago he was your nearest friend."

"That's so. He couldn't be any nearer than he is, the stingy old beggar!"

**Not Modest.**

First Yacht—Nancy's not at all modest, you know.

Second Yacht—How's that?

First Yacht She was seen hugging the Jersey coast as she passed in.—New York Times.

## CUTTING HIMSELF OFF.

**The Blunt Way in Which Chaplain Cannon Refused a Fortune.**

The Rev. Edward Cannon, a chaplain to King George IV., was a doggedly independent man. On one occasion he refused to compliment his royal master on his singing and for a time fell into disfavor. His manner was high handed and not always too courteous, but his actions were always on the side of right and justice. The biography of his friend Barham, the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," contains, among other anecdotes of Cannon, the story of how he disinherited himself.

A silly old lady summoned him to her house and pretended to be declining in health. She told him she had made her will, by which the whole of a considerable fortune was to be left to him.

"I don't believe it," said Cannon after a pause, in which he eyed her doubtfully. The lady assured him that the document was lying in a desk in the room.

"I won't believe it," persisted Cannon, "unless I see it."

Smiling at his incredulity, she placed the will in his hands. Cannon read it.

"Well," he said deliberately, "if I had not seen it in your own hands, I could not have believed you were such an unnatural brute."

Thrusting the paper between the bars of the grate, he continued in a severe, low voice: "Have you no one more nearly connected with you than I—no one to whom your money should go, who has a right to be provided for first and best? Pooh! You don't know how to make a will. I'll send for a lawyer, and he shall make your will. You shall leave me a legacy. There's no harm in that, but I'm not going to take it all to please you. Good day, ma'am!"

## ELECTRIFIED HOUSES.

**The Simple Explanation of a Very Ordinary Phenomenon.**

An instance of nonfamiliarity with simple scientific facts is illustrated by an article that goes the rounds of the press once or twice annually—namely, the story of the electrified house. The article usually states that some one has discovered that everything he touches in his house—the radiators, picture frames, banquet lamps, etc.—gives him an electric shock; hence he fears there is some connection between the arc light wires and the water pipes near his residence. The electric light inspector is therefore summoned and reports that the wires of his company are intact and that the electricity must come from some other source.

It does not dawn on any of the people consulted that the discoverer of the phenomenon is unconsciously performing one of the simplest and oldest of electrostatic experiments, the shuffling of his shoes over the dry carpet raising the potential of his body to several thousand volts, which discharge at every opportunity. One may even get electric discharges from his knuckles against the brass lock of a handbag which he may be carrying while walking on a stone pavement during cold, dry weather.

But, dismissing newspaper science, it is somewhat astonishing, in view of the many ways in which in cold, dry countries electricity is unintentionally developed and manifested by sparking, that the first knowledge concerning this phenomenon did not come to the ancients in this way rather than by the attraction of light substances by amber. The explanation of this, however, may be that the scientists of bygone days did not reside in cold, dry countries.—Cassier's Magazine.

**When to Eat Fruit.**

The question is often asked, At what time of day should fruit be eaten? In tropical countries, where fruit is the chief article of food, the rule appears to be that the earlier in the day it is taken the better and the later the worse. In hot weather many wise people will eat none after noon, alleging that the digestion then declines in power with the decline of the day and the fruit, instead of digesting, decomposes owing to the presence of the saccharine matter. The objection to fruit and certain kinds of vegetables late in the day, be the explanation what it may, is certainly justified by an ample experience, though some persons can eat fruit at all hours without feeling any inconvenience.—Table Talks.

**A Plea For Courtesy.**

We have lost the old flowery forms of politeness, and now we never waste "Thank you!" on a fellow creature who is not of our own immediate circle. A tradesman does, but he knows it will be charged in the bill. I wonder what will bring us back to the old sweetness of manner? Why should not the customer in the teashop or the customer in the postoffice say "Please" when he gives his order and the other spare a "Thank you!" when he has paid his bill? It makes life run so much more easily.—Girl's Realm.

**Not to Be Expected.**

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the professor to the student who was rehearsing his Latin oration, "you are too solemn. There's no life in your speaking at all."

"Of course not," responded the student lively enough. "You don't expect it in a dead language, do you?"

**The Way a Woman Begins.**

"Have you finished that new novel yet?" he asked.

"Oh, dear, no. I've hardly begun," she answered. "In fact, I've only read the last chapter." Chicago Post.

Stamps are first mentioned by Synesius, bishop of Cyrene, about 300 A. D.

Germany's trade with Mexico increased more than 6 per cent last year

## IN A FIRE AT NIGHT.

A DRUMMER'S EXPERIENCE IN A BLAZING HOTEL.

**What He Had Planned to Do In Just Such a Contingency and What He Really Did When the Opportunity Offered Itself.**

"It's queer—not to say a source of chagrin—the difference between our intentions and our performances, isn't it?" said a commercial traveler at one of the hotels the other night. "I was in the Hotel Baldwin fire in San Francisco and lost everything I had along with me, including a thousand and odd dollars' worth of jewelry and all of my sample cases but one, and I was glad to get out with my life at that. It was the first hotel fire in which I had figured. I had often mentally calculated upon what I should do in case a hotel in which I was a guest should begin to conflagrate. I was going to be the coolest headed man within a radius of many miles. If the fire should break out in the middle of the night while I was in bed, I intended to get up very coolly upon being awakened, deliberately slip on enough clothing to keep me out of the hands of the police upon making my appearance, get my money and then pick up my most valuable sample case and the valise in which I had packed articles of clothing in current use and walk out, leaving the rest of my gear to take its chance upon the fire being squelched. On my way through the corridors, in case I met up with any beautiful, supplicating maidens or any aged, incapable women, I had it all pictured how I would drop my two grips and take them down the seething staircase, one on each arm, presenting a heroic and inspiring spectacle as I emerged from the caldron of flame.

"Well, what happened? Luckily for me, I had a third story front room in the Baldwin The fire broke out in the basement along toward 3 o'clock in the morning I snored luxuriously until about a dozen engines were throwing streams on the lower portion of the structure When I was in the middle of a dream that I was standing in front of a lot of big stores on a great business thoroughfare, throwing croquet balls through huge plate glass windows—it was the smashing glass down below that got me into that strain of dreaming—I woke up The glare in my room was something luminous Did I slowly stretch, say to myself, 'Here's that long waited for fire, and it's up to me to be the man of the hour and the real thing?'

"Not much did I! I just hopped up like a man who finds a family of centipeds in his bed I grabbed a pair of rubbers that were lying alongside my bed and put them on the wrong feet, giving all the time during the performance a realistic exhibition of a man undergoing a swamp chill. Then I snatched a mackintosh that I had thrown over my trunk on coming in the night before and folded it after considerable difficulty, owing to my chill tremblings, over my pyjamas. Then I reached for a hat, and of course it was about my luck to get the worst hat I owned out of half a dozen scattered over the room Then I made for the door. I want you to understand that I made for the door in a hurry too

"On my way to the door I stumbled over one of my sample cases and kicked it over in front of the door I had to pick it up in order to open the door, and so I hung on to it and took it along with me I afterward found it to be the least consequential sample case I had, one that I could very easily have dispensed with compared with those that I lost Jewelry? Money? Duds? I wasn't thinking any more of them when I frantically unlocked and unbarred that door of mine than I was of taking a balloon before breakfast in the morning and starting for the north pole I just wanted to get out, that's all The halls were filled with smoke, I found, but after ten years of stopping annually at the Baldwin, generally in the same room, I knew the stairways and the route down to the lobby pretty well, and I just put my free hand over my mouth and nose and made the rush.

"D'ye suppose that if I had met 40 of the most beautiful maidens on the globe—supplicating, imploring maidens—standing there confused in that third floor hallway I'd have picked 'em up one in each arm and, permitting them to gently nestle up against my mackintosh, have carried them triumphantly down the stairs and out into the street and under the broad arch of heaven and all that? No, I wouldn't have It's grievous and grewsome to have to confess it, but I'd just have yelled at them to follow my route and then have kept on getting over territory myself I fell down the first flight of stairs, from top to bottom, then picked myself up with the one idea of getting out, scampered to the head of the second flight of stairs and fell down those. I lit on the flagging of the lobby, and in two more seconds I was in the street When, a few minutes later, I reflected upon my loss and the general hamlike character of my conduct, did I want to go back and get my things and do the whole thing over again right and in accordance with my preconceived intentions in case of a hotel fire? Nope I was content to stand there in the street and figure how I'd perform the next time I got similarly caught."—Washington Star

**An Undertaking.**

"Isabel, does your husband get angry when he tells you to wake him early and you don't do it?'

"No, dear He knows that I know he doesn't mean it"—Chicago Record.

Action repeated becomes habit Habit long continued becomes second nature. We are today what we were accustomed to do yesterday and the day before.—Lyman Abbott

There are in the German empire about 490,000 persons belonging to other countries

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NORTH WESTERN LIMITED
ELECTRIC-LIGHTED
For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS
Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.
Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.
Night Express 10:15 p. m daily.
Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p, m. Daily.
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WARTHORST & Co.
QUARRY.
BRICK. - - BRICK.
Massillon, O.

## TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

**Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div**
**Pennsylvania Lines.**
Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

| Westward. | 21 | 9 | 31 | 15 | 41 | 43 | 211 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A M | A M | P M | P M | A M | A M | P M |
| Pittsb'gh lv. | *1 15 | *7 00 | *1 35 | *6 30 | †5 40 | | |
| Beaver Falls.. " | ..... | 8 02 | 2 36 | 7 26 | 6 54 | | |
| Columbiana.. " | ..... | ..... | 3 38 | ..... | 8 01 | | |
| Leetonia..... " | ..... | 8 58 | 3 44 | ..... | 8 08 | | |
| Salem ..... " | ..... | 9 10 | 3 58 | 8 35 | 8 21 | | |
| Alliance {ar. | 3 40 | 9 30 | 4 30 | 9 00 | 8 50 | | |
| Alliance {lv. | 3 40 | 9 30 | 4 40 | 9 00 | 9 15 | †7 30 | *8 15 |
| Maximo..... " | ..... | ..... | 4 51 | ..... | 9 27 | 7 40 | 8 ..... |
| Louisville.. " | ..... | ..... | 5 01 | ..... | 9 37 | 7 50 | 8 34 |
| Canton..... " | 4 12 | 9 58 | 5 24 | 9 33 | 9 48 | 8 05 | 8 46 |
| Massillon... " | | 10 10 | 5 42 | 9 47 | 10 00 | 8 25 | 8 59 |
| Lawrence... " | | ..... | 5 57 | ..... | 10 15 | 8 37 | 9 08 |
| Burton City " | | ..... | 6 01 | ..... | ..... | 8 45 | ..... |
| Orrville..... " | | 10 36 | 6 11 | 10 08 | 10 25 | 8 57 | 9 25 |
| Smithville.. " | | ..... | 6 22 | ..... | 10 35 | 9 07 | 9 40 |
| Wooster..... " | | 10 55 | 6 31 | 10 26 | 10 45 | 9 17 | 9 50 |
| Shreve..... " | | | 6 52 | | | 9 30 | PM |
| Big Prairie.. " | | | 7 02 | | | 9 38 | |
| Lakeville... " | | | 7 07 | | | 9 45 | |
| Londonville.. " | | | 7 21 | | | 9 58 | |
| Perrysville.. " | | | 7 31 | | 35 | 10 06 | 39 |
| Lucas..... " | | | 7 46 | | | 10 24 | AM |
| Mansfield.. " | 6 10 | 12 05 | 8 05 | 11 25 | | 10 35 | 7 15 |
| Crestline...ar. | 6 37 | 12 35 | 8 35 | 11 50 | †3 00 | 11 05 | 7 45 |
| Crestline...lv. | ..... | 1 00 | PM | 12 16 | 3 25 | A M | 9 50 |
| Bucyrus.....lv. | 8 45 | 2 37 | | 1 53 | 5 20 | | 10 46 |
| Lima..... " | 9 38 | 3 22 | | 2 33 | 6 17 | | 11 55 |
| Van Wert.. " | 10 25 | 4 10 | | 3 20 | 7 15 | | PM |
| Ft. Wayne ar. | 11 41 | 5 25 | | 4 30 | PM | | 1 35 |
| Warsaw .....lv. | 12 18 | 6 08 | | 5 10 | | | 2 25 |
| Plymouth.. " | 1 18 | 7 14 | | 6 08 | | | 3 37 |
| Valparaiso " | 2 50 | 8 45 | | 7 35 | | | 5 15 |
| Chicago....ar. | PM | PM | | A M | | | PM |

| EASTWARD. LEAVE | 20 | 8 | 24 | 6 | 232 | | 3 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N'N | P M | P M | P M | A M | | Sunday train No. 44 leaves Wooster 5 20 p.m., arrives Alliance |
| Chicago... | 12*05 | *3 00 | *7 30 | *11 45 | †7 30 | | |
| Valp'raiso | 1 32 | 4 36 | ..... | 1 38 | 9 09 | | |
| Plymouth | 2 35 | 5 40 | 9 47 | 2 53 | 10 18 | | |
| Warsaw ... | 3 13 | 6 26 | ..... | 3 55 | 11 12 | | |
| ar. Ft. WAYNE | 4 15 | 7 35 | 11 26 | 5 20 | 12 30 | | |
| lv. Van Wert.. | 5 11 | 8 39 | .... | 6 39 | 1 55 | | |
| Lima..... | 5 57 | 9 30 | 12 46 | 7 34 | 2 50 | 32 | |
| Bucyrus ... | 7 34 | 11 19 | .... | 9 37 | 5 10 | A M | |
| Crest l'ne. | 8 07 | 11 50 | 2 42 | 10 15 | 6 20 | 16 15 | |
| Mansfield.. | 8 31 | 12 15 | | 10 38 | 6 45 | 6 40 | |
| Lucas..... | | | | 10 48 | 6 56 | 6 53 | |
| Perry'ville | | | | 10 58 | 7 07 | 7 03 | |
| Londonv'le | | | | 11 05 | 7 15 | 7 13 | |
| Lakeville.. | | | | 11 18 | 7 27 | 7 25 | |
| Big Prairie | | | | 11 21 | 7 30 | 7 23 | 232 42 |
| Shreve..... | | | | 11 30 | 7 40 | 7 35 | A M P M |
| Wooster ... | 9 35 | 1 25 | | 12 08 | 7 55 | 7 53 | 17 10 †3 10 |
| Smithville | | | | 12 18 | 8 08 | 8 05 | 7 20 8..... |
| Orrville ... | 10 00 | 1 50 | 4 17 | 12 32 | 8 23 | 8 20 | 7 35 3 58 |
| Burton City | | | | 12 37 | 8 30 | | 7 41 4 04 |
| Lawrence... | | | | 12 43 | 8 37 | 8 33 | 17 50 4 09 |
| Massillon.. | 10 23 | 2 12 | | 12 56 | 8 50 | 8 46 | 8 05 4 19 |
| Canton..... | 10 39 | 2 35 | 4 53 | 1 17 | 9 14 | 9 06 | 8 24 4 35 |
| Louisville.. | | | | 1 32 | 9 30 | 9 20 | 8 42 4 50 |
| Maximo ... | | | | 1 45 | 9 40 | | 8 54 5 05 |
| ar. ALLIANCE.. | 11 10 | 3 10 | 5 25 | 2 03 | 9 55 | 9 45 | 9 05 5 15 |
| lv. ALLIANCE.. | 11 10 | 3 10 | 5 25 | 2 20 | PM | 9 45 | AM 7 09 |
| Salem ..... | 11 29 | 3 32 | ..... | 2 48 | | 10 15 | 7 35 |
| Leetonia.... | 11 39 | ..... | ..... | 2 59 | | 10 26 | 7 50 |
| Col'mb'na | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 06 | | 10 32 | 7 56 |
| Beaver F'ls | 12 42 | 4 40 | ..... | 4 12 | | 11 35 | 9 35 |
| ar. PITTSBURGH | 1 40 | 5 50 | 7 45 | 5 30 | | 1 00 | 11 30 |
| | A M | A M | A M | P M | | | P M |

Sleeping and Dining Cars. Sleeping and Dining Cars. Sleeping Cars. Sleeping Cars. (Flag Stop. Meals.)

†Except Sunday. *Daily. Train No. 34 leaves Crestline Sundays only 6 00 a. m.; arrives Pittsburgh 12 50 p. m.
aStops on Sunday.
Dark Face Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; Light face, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.
At Orrville, connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 24, 9, 32** and **43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 15, 31, 32, 41** and **43. Nos. 9, 15** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6, 24** and **234** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.
G. L. PECK, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
7-31-02-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

**C A & C** Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.
Trains Run by Central Standard Time

| Southbound. | 502 | 588 | 628 | 504 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a m | p m | p m | a m |
| CLEVELAND .....lv | *8 10 | †1 20 | *7 00 | ..... |
| Hudson..... ..... | 9 08 | 2 28 | 8 00 | *10 40 |
| AKRON ..... {ar | 9 35 | 2 58 | 8 30 | 11 10 |
| AKRON ..... {lv | 9 35 | 2 58 | 8 30 | 11 10 |
| Barberton..... | 9 49 | 3 10 | 8 45 | *11 25 |
| ORRVILLE..... {ar | 10 25 | 3 55 | 9 25 | 500 |
| ORRVILLE..... {lv | 10 30 | 3 55 | 9 35 | a m |
| Millersburg..... | 11 12 | 4 40 | 10 20 | *5 45 |
| Mt. Vernon..... | 12 32 | 6 05 | 11 50 | 7 10 |
| COLUMBUS..... ar | *1 50 | 7 30 | 1 20 | *8 40 |
| | p m | p m | a m | a m |

| Northbound. | 527 | 585 | 508 | 507 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | a m | a m | p m | p m |
| COLUMBUS.....lv | *12 40 | *6 55 | *12 05 | *6 20 |
| Mt. Vernon..... | 2 25 | 8 28 | 1 30 | 7 10 |
| Millersburg..... ... | 3 55 | 9 45 | 2 44 | *8 30 |
| ORRVILLE ..... {ar | 4 45 | 10 30 | 3 33 | 500 |
| ORRVILLE ..... {lv | 4 55 | 10 40 | 3 33 | p m |
| Barberton..... | 5 36 | 11 18 | 4 07 | *4 00 |
| AKRON .... {ar | 5 55 | 11 38 | 4 25 | 4 17 |
| AKRON .... {lv | 6 05 | 11 38 | 4 25 | 4 17 |
| Hudson..... | 6 35 | 12 05 | 4 55 | *4 45 |
| CLEVELAND.....ar | *7 30 | 1 05 | *5 50 | p m |
| | a m | p m | p m | |

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a m week days.
*Every day †Week days only.
E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Pittsburg.

**WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.**

| EAST | MAIN LINE May 11, 1902 | WEST. |
|---|---|---|
| †2 *4 *6 | | *1 †3 *5 |
| A.M. P. M | | P.M. P.M. |
| 9 30 1 55 | Toledo..... | 2 30 9 20 |
| 10 40 2 54 | Fremont..... | 1 22 8 18 |
| 11 07 3 22 | Bellevue..... | 12 55 7 46 |
| 11 30 3 45 | Norwalk..... | 12 30 7 20 |
| 12 15 4 26 | Wellington..... | 11 55 6 88 |
| 12 40 4 51 | Lodi..... | 11 3 6 11 |
| 12 55 5 04 | Creston..... | 11 17 5 57 |
| 1 22 5 30 A.M. | Orrville..... | 10 52 5 30 p.m |
| 1 52 6 00 9 15 | Massillon..... | 10 25 4 50 7 15 |
| 2 06 6 15 9 30 | Navarre..... | 10 10 4 35 7 00 |
| 2 33 6 55 10 07 | Valley Jct..... | 9 40 4 08 6 25 |
| 3 10 7 24 10 45 | Bowerston..... | 9 06 3 37 5 51 |
| 3 22 7 35 10 55 | Scio..... | 8 55 3 25 5 18 |
| 3 38 7 45 11 04 | Jewett..... | 8 4 3 12 5 28 |
| 5 35 9 40 12 30 | Wheeling ... | 7 1 1 30 4 00 |
| 5 45 9 35 ..... | Steubenville.... | 6 55 11 15 3 45 |
| P.M P.M P.M. | | a.m. p.m p.m |

| South | Cleveland Division. | North |
|---|---|---|
| A.M. p.m. a.m. | | p.m. p.m p.m. |
| 11 25 4 00 7 00 | Cleveland..... | 12 30 7 15 9 15 |
| 12 3 00 8 08 | Kent..... | 11 10 6 05 8 15 |
| 1 35 5 48 9 5 | Canton..... | 10 40 6 10 7 27 |
| 2 08 6 26 9 3 | Navarre..... | 10 10 5 36 7 00 |
| 7 5 11 13 | Coshocton..... | 8 27 3 02 |
| 8 5 12 10 | Zanesville..... | 7 25 2 00 |
| p.m p.m p m | | a.m p.m p.m |

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. Booth, G. T. M. E. B. Coolidge, G.P.A.
W. R. Hansen, Ticket Agent.

**Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.**

NORTH.
No. 2—5 05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 4—8 52 a m. " " "
No. 6—3 30 p. m. " " "
No 8—7 20 p. m. " " "
No. 40-8 10 a. m. Sunday only.
No. 44—5 40 p. m. " "

SOUTH.
No. 7—6 52 a. m. Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—9 53 a. m. " " "
No. 3—4 05 p. m. " " "
No. 5—8 15 p. m. " " "
No. 41-10 36 a. m. Sunday only.
No. 45-8 45 p. m. " "
Train No. 5 stops here.

**The Canton-Akron Railway Co.**

**Notice to Massillon Passengers.**

On and after August 15th, 1902, patrons of the Massillon cars will be requested to enter and leave the cars at intersecting and cross streets, unless otherwise directed by a sign reading: "Cars Stop Here."

This is done to facilitate the running of the cars.

G. W. ROUNDS, Gen. Mgr.
E. J. RAUCH, Gen. Supt.

**Read the "want" columns daily**
**THE CANTON-AKRON RAILWAY CO.**
**Canton-Massillon Divi-ion.**

Commencing Thursday, August 14th, 1902, and until further notice, cars will leave Public Square, Canton and Massillon, each 30 minutes, from 5:30 a. m. till 11:30 p. m Sundays—First car 6:00 a. m., then as week days.

BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS SERVICE

Leave Canton; 6:45 a. m.; 10:25 a m. (for Navarre); 3:25 p. m. Sundays, 8.05 a. m.

Leave Massillon; 8:25 a. m.; 11:30 a.m. (for Navarre); 1:25 p. m.; 4:45 p. m; Sundays, 10:05 a. m

G. W. ROUNDS, Gen. Mgr.

Cleveland, O., July 15, 1902.

To connections and all interested: The special daylight trips advertised to leave Cleveland 8:00 a. m. and Buffalo 9:00 a. m. Saturdays during July and August are hereby cancelled. Until December 1st, steamers will leave Cleveland daily, 8:00 p. m., Central standard time. Buffalo daily, 9:00 p. m., Eastern standard time.

Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company.

One hundred miles shortest to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent Route

**LEAVE MASSILLON 10 A. M.**

**Arrive Grand Rapids 9:40 p. m., Without Stepping From Train.**

Going through on Pullman car now running each week day on train No. 9 over the Fort Wayne route via Fort Wayne and the G. R. & I. Next month the through car service will be extended to Petoskey with the opening of the season at Northern Michigan resorts.

Try the "Want" Columns.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,
SCIO, O.
Our graduates are successful pharmacists and chemists; or they are employed at good salaries in laboratories and manufacturing houses from Maine to California.
Every year the college has requests for many more graduates than it can supply.
The equipment is complete, the courses in pharmacy and chemistry are thorough, and the expenses very low. New buildings. For catalogue address
THE SCIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SCIO, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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# A TRUST FOR FARMERS

## Chief Features of the New Organization.

## IT HAS A CAPITAL OF $50,000,000

**Only Tillers of the Soil Can Own the Stock—It Is Expected the Project Will Benefit Consumers and Planters and Dispense With Middlemen and Manipulation.**

J. W. Burton of Chicago, legal adviser for the proposed farmers' trust, has outlined the chief features of the organization, which was incorporated the other day at Pierre with a capital of $50,000,000, says the New York World.

Under the plan no one but farmers will be allowed to own a share of the stock. Branch offices are to be established all over the United States, the chief branch establishment to be in Chicago. All kinds of farm products are to be dealt in and handled on a commission basis or for cash as circumstances may direct. Deals on the board of trade in cash grain are also contemplated with the object of giving the farmer a chance of getting a better price for his product and at the same time shut out the middleman.

It is believed by eliminating the middleman and having the farmers of the country behind it the organization can maintain a uniform price to the benefit of the farmer without injury to the consumer, both parties benefiting by the elimination of the middleman. Manipulation by speculators and corners in grain and other articles, it is said, will be impossible, while at the same time prices will inevitably benefit the farmer.

All commissions, save a small part which is to be given agents in lieu of salary, will be used as dividends and to be paid back to the farmers.

In order to dispose of stock agencies will be established in banks throughout the country, one institution in each county to be selected. One-half of the money thus received for stock is to be retained by the banks in each county to be loaned back at a low rate of interest to the farmers themselves to enable them if necessary to hold their produce in case current prices are too low.

By this means it is expected to prevent a glut in the market and do away with the temptation to unload and force prices downward to the benefit of elevator men and others who have the necessary capital to enable them to hold for a rise. The interest on the money lent is to be paid back in dividends, so in reality the farmer gets money coming and going. The promoters of the enterprise are sanguine regarding its success.

Hamilton White of Chicago is the moving spirit in the concern. Up to two years ago he was a resident of Red Oak, Ia., and a practical farmer. Cooperation of farmers has long been a pet idea with him, and for the last fifteen years he has been devoting his time to this subject, traveling extensively through all farming districts, enlisting representative men in the enterprise, and asserts that success is assured.

According to accounts, ample capital has been promised by leading Chicago bankers who have been enlisted in support of the enterprise, and if it fail it will not be due to lack of the necessary financial support.

## PRESIDENT'S NEW SPORT.

**Use of the Broadsword's Blade to Be Taught Roosevelt.**

The only caller upon the president at Oyster Bay, N. Y., the other day was former Mayor William R. Grace. His call was purely personal, says the New York Journal. The president is to be a broadswordsman. He is in the very near future to add this accomplishment to his repertoire of sportsman's achievements. He has been desirous of beginning his lessons in this art for some time, but up to the present has not felt he could devote his energies in this direction with sufficient regularity to attain the success he aims at in all athletic exercises.

When, however, he definitely determines upon the dates for these lessons, he will not be the only aspirant for honors, as there will be quite a little broadsword class at Sagamore Hill—Teddy, Kermit and probably their inseparable cousins, George and Emlen Roosevelt. Mr. Craig, the tallest and finest looking of the secret service men and a champion broadswordsman, will be the instructor of the president and his boys.

**Passing of the Beard.**

Fashion and hygiene are for once combined in one object, and that is the elimination of the beard, says the British Medical Journal. A few years ago our gilded youth were bearded like the pard, or as nearly so as nature permitted; now the beard is practically a forbidden thing to "smart" young men, even as a decent covering for a feeble chin. Hygiene is equally ruthless. A German surgeon some time ago vehemently denounced the beard as a fertile source of infection during operations.

**Boon For Turkish Pilgrims.**

The railroad from Damascus to Mecca, which is being built by the sultan of Turkey, will be a great convenience to many thousands of pilgrims in the Turkish empire in Persia. The railroad will be welcomed by the Mohammedans because it will enable the pilgrims to visit both Mecca and Medina, one the burial place and the other the birthplace of Mohammed.

## TRAITS OF JUDGE HOLMES.

**Human Side of New Member of the United States Supreme Court.**

Judge Holmes, who has just been appointed to the supreme bench of the United States, is noted for his indefatigable labor, says a Boston dispatch to the New York World. Possessed of strong powers for diagnosis and analysis, which were perhaps inherited, he has never let his brain loiter, but has kept it actively engaged in working out, thinking out, things for himself. His studies have been wide and varied, and he is in the broadest sense a scholar. He has not read merely for the sake of reading, but for knowledge and ability that he might make himself useful.

As a magistrate he has shown much learning and profound thinking. His opinions, which run through the last forty volumes of the Massachusetts reports, are expressed in a fine literary style which is peculiarly his own and occasionally sparkle with wit. His opinions are almost always brief, and they are prepared with great celerity.

Judge Holmes is of a pleasant manner and courteous. He is quite tall, with an erect, slender figure, and is very fond of walking as an exercise. It has been his custom for years, when the weather permitted, to walk from his home in the famous house on the Charles river side of Beacon street, Boston, where he lived with his father, to his office in the court building. He is very democratic and genial. In the course of these morning walks to the courtroom he never failed to speak a pleasant greeting to every acquaintance he met on the way. Oftentimes a friend would be passing him without being aware of the fact, but Judge Holmes in his winning way would seize hold of his hand and not allow him to get by until he had spoken a few pleasant words.

The judge has no fads; he is too big a man for fads. He takes an interest in all educational matters, and his tastes are chiefly literary. His acquaintance with the world is wide. He is especially well known in England and Ireland and numbers many of the leading judges and lawyers of both these countries as his friends.

## NEW UNITED STATES MAPS.

**Interesting and Useful Features In Ones Being Made.**

The director of the United States geological survey says that the topographic branch this summer has seventy surveying parties in the field. These parties are conducting surveys and securing the necessary data for maps of different sections of thirty-three states and territories, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune. When at the close of the field season this material is worked up and placed in the hands of the printer, it will be embodied in about a hundred topographic maps, which will represent approximately 32,000 square miles of country, an area nearly as large as that of New England without the state of Maine. The surveys are made with great care, and the resulting maps are models of the cartographer's art in beauty of finish and precision and accuracy of detail.

One of the interesting and useful features of these maps is their expression of the relief or contour of the surface. To accomplish this lines are drawn through points of equal elevation at regular intervals of ten, twenty, fifty or a hundred feet, according as the country is flat or rugged, and from these lines, known as "contours," it is possible, by noting whether they lie near together or distant on the map, to read clearly the shapes and slopes of the hills, the extent of the valleys and their altitudes above sea level. This feature greatly adds to their value for engineers, tourists and others, to whom an accurate knowledge of the topography is of importance.

For the convenience of those desiring detailed information regarding its maps the geological survey distributes on application small index sheets or folders for the different states, which show by a system of small rectangles stamped on a key map the exact territory surveyed and mapped in each and also the scale of miles, the names, areas and other facts of interest connected with the published maps.

## MOSQUITOES AND COLOR.

**Student Discovers That Their Favorites Are Red and Black.**

W. G. Sackett, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, expects to end the mosquito pest, says a Chicago special dispatch to the New York World. He has conducted numerous experiments and finds that mosquitoes have keen eyes for color, that certain hues attract them and others repel them. All that is necessary to do is to use clothing of a shade that will not attract the pest.

So far Mr. Sackett has worked with twelve colors. In a large glass cage he has a swarm of mosquitoes and in the bottom twelve cups covered with cloths of different colors. At certain periods of the day he counts the mosquitoes upon each cloth and records the number. Thus far red and black lead the others.

**Novel Way to Pay Debts.**

Jerry Logan, the aged negro janitor of the state supreme court at Knoxville, Tenn., has sold himself to Gerald Stuart, clerk of the court, for $1,000, says the Chicago Record-Herald. For this sum he agrees in a written contract to serve and obey Stuart as his legal master from now until the time of his death. Logan has lately been worried by debts, which he will pay now from the sum to be paid him for his liberty. He is an ex-slave, born of slave parents sixty years ago, and has many white friends of the old regime.

## SHORT WORDS.

**Here Are Some, and They Are Right to the Point.**

The following paragraph on "The Use of Short Words" is attributed to Horatio Seymour. It practices what it preached therein, since there is no word in it with more than two syllables, save such as are quoted for purposes of illustration:

"We must not only think in words, but we must also try to use the best words and those which in speech will put what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art which those must gain who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar or through the press. To do this in the right way they should use the short words which we learn in early life and which have the same sense to all classes of men. The English of our Bible is good. Now and then some long words are found, and they always hurt the verses in which you find them. Take that which says, 'O ye generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? 'There is one long word which ought not to be in it—namely, 'generation.' In the old version the old word 'brood' is used. Read the verse with the term, and you will feel its full force: 'O ye viper's brood, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?' Crime sometimes does not look like crime when it is set before us in the many folds of a long word. When a man steals and we call it a 'defalcation,' we are at a loss to know if it is a plunder or a crime. If he does not tell the truth, and we are told that it is a case of 'prevarication,' it takes us some time to know just what we should think of it. No man will ever cheat himself into wrongdoing, nor will he be at a loss to judge of others if he thinks and speaks of acts in clear, crisp terms. It is a good rule, if one is at a loss to know if an act is right or wrong, to write it down in short, straightout English."

## A FEAT IN GLASS BLOWING.

**The Trick Which a Russian Sprung on the Experts.**

Emperor Nicholas wished to illuminate theAlexander column in a grand style. The size of the round lamps to be used for the purpose were indicated and the glasses ordered at the manufactory, where the workmen exerted themselves in vain and almost blew the breath out of their bodies in the endeavor to obtain the desired size.

The commission must be executed, that was self evident, but how?

A great premium was offered to the one who could solve the problem. Again the human bellows toiled and puffed. Their object seemed unattainable, when at last a long bearded Russian stepped forward and declared that he could do it; he had strong lungs; he would only rinse his mouth first with a little water to refresh them.

He applied his mouth to the pipe and puffed to such purpose that the vitreous ball swelled and puffed nearly to the required dimensions, up to them, beyond them.

"Hold! Hold!" cried the lookers on. "You are doing too much. And how did you do it all?"

"The matter is simple enough," answered the long beard, "but first, where is my premium?"

And when he clutched the promised bounty he explained.

He had retained some of the water in his mouth, which had passed thence into the glowing ball and then, becoming steam, had rendered him this good service.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Sothern and Laura Keene.**

While in New York and before he had made any hit, the elder Sothern had a dispute with Laura Keene concerning some trivial affair at a rehearsal, and Miss Keene went into one of her tantrums. After the quarrel on the stage she retired to her dressing room and, still augry, sent for Sothern and began to rate him fiercely.

"Stop, Laura—stop just a minute!" interrupted the comedian and advancing to the light deliberately turned it down.

"What do you mean by that, sir?" she demanded in a rage.

"Oh, nothing," replied Sothern, "but you have always been so lovely to me that I can't bear to look upon your beautiful face when you are in a passion. Now, go on."—San Francisco Argonaut.

**Paid 15 Cents to Hug His Wife.**

The maddest man in Platte county lives at Humphreys. He attended a social, and during the evening the ladies inaugurated a hugging bee, the proceeds to go to the Sunday school. Prices were graded according to the person hugged. For instance, for hugging a young, inexperienced girl the bidder had to give up ten cents, married women brought 15 cents and widows a quarter. Well, the man was blindfolded and, giving up 15 cents, he said he would take a married woman. After he had hugged 15 cents' worth the bandage was removed from his eyes,and, lo and behold,he had been hugging his own wife! Then he kicked and wanted his 15 cents back.—Columbus (Neb.) Times.

**A Good Memory.**

"Excuse me, sir, but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar."

"Yes, madam, our host introduced us to each other just before dinner."

"Ah, I was positive I had seen you somewhere! I never forget a face."—Harlem Life

**A Blue Grass Definer.**

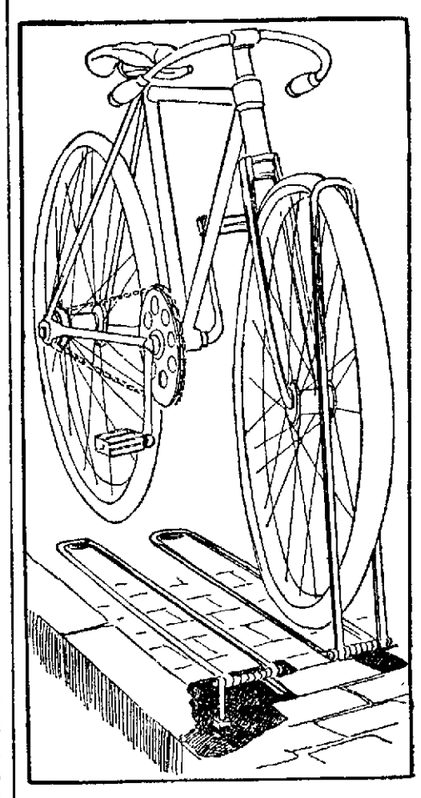
The applicants for teachers' certificates in Calloway county were asked at examination to define "bric-a-brac." One teacher answered that "bric-a-brac is something to throw at a dog."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## NEW BICYCLE STAND.

**Convenient Device For Use on Sidewalks.**

Most bicycle stands now used on sidewalks are bulky contrivances, occupying considerable space and presenting annoying obstructions to pedestrians. Herewith is shown a stand of very simple construction which when not in use folds down automatically into the sidewalk, thus offering no obstacle to foot travel.

The stand consists merely of a rod bent to an elongated U shape and designed to engage the sides and upper surface of a bicycle wheel. The two legs of this stand are coiled at their lower ends about a bar secured in a recess in the sidewalk. The sidewalk is also provided with a channel for receiving the device when folded.



CONVENIENT BICYCLE STAND.

The ends of the rod extend outward, continues the Scientific American, and form anchors to prevent the device from swinging too far rearward. These ends may be brazed together, and when the device is turned up in operative position the ends will engage a metal plate secured to the wall of the recess, thus holding the stand at a slight forward incline, so that when the wheel is removed it will fall by gravity to its position in the sidewalk.

The channel can be easily formed in a wooden or stone sidewalk by the use of suitable tools, or if a concrete walk is used the simplest way of forming the channel is to press the rod into the concrete while the material is still wet. The inventor of this simple stand is Mr. Louis H. Knoche of San Jose, Cal.

What is regarded as an achievement of the twentieth century has been reported in the reduction works of the Lake Superior Power company of Sault Ste. Marie. It is the manufacture of sulphurous gas—which is taken from nickel ore—into liquid or sulphuric acid. This has never before been done in commercial quantities. The product also is of a quality much superior to that made in the ordinary way, being marketable at $100 per ton, while the other is worth only $30.

The process by which it is made is one of compression and expansion, an invention of E. A. Stostedt, the chief metallurgist of the company, and he has been working on it ever since the reduction works were first built.

Thirty tons of the liquid were made, it is said, in one day. When the same company found a process by which the sulphur separated from the nickel ore could be saved, it solved the problem which had long baffled the leading scientists of the world, and the Soo plant is now the only one in the world where that natural product is not wasted in separation.

The gas taken from nickel in the roasting furnaces is used in the sulphite mill, where, with steam, it is turned into the digesters and used in "cooking" the pulp chips in the manufacture of sulphite pulp.

**In Search of Biggest Bird.**

Scientists are interested in a German expedition which is on its way to Africa. The party has set out on a search for a mammoth bird which, it is rumored, may be in existence in the heart of Madagascar. Epyornis is the name which has been given the creature, from the Greek "aipys," tall, and "ornis," bird. It is believed that the creature approaches in size the great prehistoric birds, and yet it is believed to have lived in large numbers within fairly recent times on the island of Madagascar.

**Effect of Lights on Eyes.**

It will be interesting to hear that a Russian specialist has decided that the electric light has less damaging effect on the eyes than other forms of artificial light. Taking as his basis of deduction the number of times the patient closed the lids of his eyes he found that the electric light was even less affective than the sunlight. To give the actual figures, the lids closed 6.8 times in a minute with candlelight, 2.8 times with gaslight, 2.2 times with sunlight and 1.8 times with the electric light.

# ROOSEVELT'S OLD GUIDE

## Bill Sewall's Story of the President's Camping Days.

## DECLARES HE WAS "CLEAR GRIT."

**Famous Old Maine Woodsman Tells How He Took the Chief Magistrate In Hand Twenty-five Years Ago to Rough It In the Woods—Adventures In the Bad Lands.**

Bill Sewall, the Aroostook Plantation postmaster, guide and woodsman, who was the honored guest of President Roosevelt at Bangor, Me., the other day, says the New York Journal, has had a long and peculiar acquaintance with the president.

"If you want to ask me anything about Colonel Roosevelt, you can just go ahead, for I'm never tired of praising him—my best friend and the truest friend a man ever had," said Bill Sewall. "I know him, for I have eaten with him and slept under the same blanket with him. They say that to know much about a man you must know him in that way.

"I told him when he was only eighteen years old that he'd sit in the White House some day. Something told me that he would, and you see it has turned out true. He used to laugh at me. He never wanted to be in public life then.

"How did I come to meet Roosevelt? Well, it must be some twenty-five years ago that his cousins, Dr. J. West Roosevelt and W. E. Roosevelt, the banker, used to come here (Bangor) to hunt in the fall. Once they told me that they were going to invite a young relative of theirs up here.

"They said his name was Teddy Roosevelt and that he was a college student. They cautioned me about him, saying he was a gritty, headstrong youngster, who had more sand in his crop than he had strength, and they wanted me to take the best care of him.

"Well, he came. He was a pale, rather delicate young man of about eighteen, but the toughest boy physically and the greatest mentally that I ever met. He took the greatest interest in the woods and never complained of being tired, although I knew many a time that he was hardly able to drag himself home after a long tramp.

"That boy would never give up. He'd always take the biggest end of the stick, too, and many a time I was afraid he'd collapse on me, but he would cheer right up and say he was as fresh as a daisy. Talk about grit! He was all grit.

"He came year after year, and we went out into the woods. Among others he met Bill Dow, the fairest and squarest man that ever lived and the best shot in Aroostook county. We were together on Roosevelt's ranch out in the Bad Lands, and it was a toss up who was foreman Bill or myself.

"When Roosevelt started out on his new career, he didn't forget us and asked Bill and me to go out to his ranch in Dakota.

"The ranch was located on the Little Missouri, about thirty miles from Medora, on the Northern Pacific. Medora was named after the wife of the Marquis de Mores, and the marquis owned the lands on both sides of the Roosevelt ranch. Two of our men, named Reilly and O'Donnell, were told by the marquis that they were encroaching on his land. One day these two men were fired upon from ambush, Reilly being killed and O'Donnell crippled for life. The marquis was arrested and tried for the murder of Reilly, but his money saved him from the gallows.

"Soon after this Bill and I were notified that if we didn't get east, where we belonged, our bones would be found on the ranch, and the life of Roosevelt also was threatened. The De Mores crowd claimed that we were on their land.

"A man named Paddock was De Mores' right hand man, and he made the open threat that he would shoot Colonel Roosevelt on sight. Roosevelt was in New York at the time, but the day he got back to the ranch and heard what had been going on he mounted his horse and hunted up Paddock and said:

"'I understand you have threatened to kill me on sight. I have come over to see when you want to begin the killing and to inform you that if you have anything to say against me now is the time to say it.'

"Paddock turned pale and stuttered out something about it being all a mistake; that he had never made any such threats. He made all sorts of apologies, and then Roosevelt rode back to his ranch. The marquis sent a letter saying that the colonel had influenced one of the witnesses against him in the murder trial and declaring that between gentlemen such differences could be settled in but one way, meaning, of course, by a duel. Mr. Roosevelt said to me:

"'Bill, I'll just write to the marquis, saying that I have not done anything to injure him, but if his letter is meant as a challenge and he insists upon having satisfaction I will meet him with rifles at ten paces, both to fire until one drops.'

"I was horrified and said that such a fight meant certain death for one or both, but I couldn't stop it, and the colonel sat down on a log and wrote to De Mores, stating his terms of dueling. The answer came by next post that the marquis had no intention of challenging Roosevelt, that what he meant by his letter was that 'differences between gentlemen could be settled without trouble.'

"The marquis and his wife came over to our ranch the next day and called upon Colonel Roosevelt, and always after that were very friendly."

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**Real Estate Bulletin**

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| 14 | " " Chester " .. | 250 " | 500 |
| 17 | " " Edwin " .. | 200 " | 450 |
| 18 | " " Dwight " .. | 250 " | 450 |
| 7 | " " George " .. | 225 " | 250 |
| 13 | " " Johnson St. | 200 " | 275 |
| 6 | " " Kent St..... | | 300 |
| 18 | " " off Akron St..... | | 200 |
| 8 | " off Waechter St. | $150- | 150 |

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# NEARBY TOWN NEWS

## Cider Making in Progress at Sonnenberg.

## THE DOINGS AT CAMP CREEK.

### Happenings at Orrville During the Past Week — Newman Young People Camping at Turkeyfoot Lake — Coal is Found on the Ezra Gesaman Farm at North Lawrence.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, Sept. 3.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Bixler, a daughter.

The Rev. Amstutz is improving some after an attack of typhoid fever.

Fred Kineer has bought Samuel Farrer's farm near McQuaid's.

Sam Ricksecker and Miss Susie Ricksecker were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moser on Sunday.

Daniel Welty is making cider every Thursday.

The singing society at Sonnenberg will close its session Saturday, September 14.

Henry Bowers has finished sawing on the Goudy farm.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sommers, a daughter.

Edward Moser bought a fine new buggy last week.

Peter J. Hoffstetter fell from a horse last week hurting his leg badly.

ORRVILLE.

Orrville, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Alice Saunier, of Cuyahoga Falls visited with Mrs. H. B. Arick Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Zimmerman visited the family of W. A. Manley, at Shreve, last week.

Mrs. Herbert George and daughter, of Massillon, were the guests Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Yoder.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kling visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bartschy one day last week.

Misses Myrtle and Grace Bowser, of Kansas, visited with Mabel and Ruth Bartschy Wednesday.

Mrs. John Reining and children, of Wadsworth, visited Mrs. Reuben Vankirk last week.

Miss Della Emick, of Linn Grove, Ind., is visiting her relatives at McQuaid and Dalton.

Miss Mary Fitz, of Akron, who spent a week visiting her friend, Miss Nora Hoffman, of Smithville, returned home Monday.

Miss Grace Dempsey, of Barberton, while visiting with Mrs. Matilda Foulck, is suffering from an attack of scarlet fever.

Miss Anna Applebaugh, of Wooster, and the Misses Myers, of Golden Corners, were guests of Miss Clara Postlewaite, Saturday.

Mrs. E. P. Willaman has returned home from a pleasant visit with Mrs. P. J. Beery, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and with friends in Chicago.

Miss Nellie Read, of Wooster, and Miss Belle Stevens, of Cleveland, were guests of Miss Bessie Strauss, on Tuesday.

Misses Ivah Watterson, of Orrville, and Marie Numbers, of Canton, visited with Mabel and Ruth Bartschy Saturday.

Miss Mannie Everly has returned to her home in Pittsburg after a month's visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Everly.

The Misses Melissa and Emma Blackstone are spending a week with their cousins at Stanwood and West Lebanon.

Mrs. A. A. Sharpe and son, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Sharpe's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Brenneman, returned to their home in Indianapolis last week.

Miss Ethel Taylor, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taylor, returned to Millersville, Pa., on Saturday where she is attending school.

GOAT HILL.

Goat Hill, Sept. 3.—Many attended the picnic at Crystal Springs Saturday.

We are to have a new rural mail carrier on our route.

Our sick are all improving at this writing.

The mines are all working.

The second nine base ball club played the second nine of Stanwood Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Zupp visited at the home of the latter's parents Sunday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 3.—Mrs. S. P. Baughman has returned to her home in Lecompton, Kan., after the funeral of her father, the late George Williamson.

The Misses Maria Thomas and Sadie Roderick, of Navarre, were the guests of Mrs. T. E. Masters part of last week.

Mrs. Edward Fisher, of Massillon, visited her father, George W. Richards, part of last week.

Newman desires to return its gilt-edged thanks to the fire department of Massillon for its promptness in responding to the alleged call of distress during the railroad wreck last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Cleveland.

Mrs. D. E. Rowlands and Mrs. James Gainey visited Mrs. Alexander Miller, at East Greenville, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, in Barberton.

Mrs. Jennie Reese returned last Friday after a week's visit with the Paige family at Elyria.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent Doll, of Massillon east end, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Masters.

Miss Della Weir, of Tuscarawas township, was the guest of Miss Theresa Dodd last week.

Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family, of Massillon, circulated among their many Newman friends Sunday and Monday.

Miss S. Wells, of Cleveland, is spending her vacation with her friend Miss Sarah Prosser.

A select party of our young people are camping this week at Turkeyfoot lake. Among them are Robert Ralston, of Cleveland, and Miss Jennie Kitt, of Massillon.

Coal four and one-half feet thick has been found on the Ezra Gesaman farm at North Lawrence, and Newman people are doing the prospecting and everything looks favorable for the opening of a new mine.

The Christian church choir, of Massillon, will give a concert in the Baptist church of this place on Tuesday evening, September 9. Everybody will be welcome.

Miss Elizabeth Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday and Monday with her parents

William Findley returned home last Wednesday evening after a ten days' visit with the Hon. John Thomas, commissioner of immigration at the port of Quebec, Canada. Mr. Thomas has displayed distinguished ability in the great improvement of the service to the government at this port since he took charge, and his many friends at this, his old home, are pleased to learn of such marked success.

C. Dale, of North Lawrence, took a jolly load of our young friends to Turkeyfoot lake to spend Labor Day.

Mrs. Barbara DeHoff spent part of last week circulating among her former schoolmates in the Harnes district.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd and daughter Theresa attended the Crystal Springs picnic last Saturday and renewed many old acquaintances.

Labor Day picnic at Massillon attracted many of our people to the city on Monday, all spending the day delightfully.

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, Sept. 3.—The Crystal Springs picnic held last Saturday was largely attended. Everyone reports a good time.

Harmon Rochstraw's house is nearing completion.

George Unger, of Canton, spent last Sunday at Franklin Ott's residence.

Mrs. Elmira Whitmore, Miss Blanche Whitmore and B. F. Whitmore and family visited at William Hawk's residence lsat Sunday.

The Cross Roads band is meeting with great success in learning its music.

WEST BROOFIELD.

West Brookfield, Sept. 4.—Harry Miller, of Cleveland, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller.

Miss Ethel Reinoehl, Miss Lettie Chandler and Willis Frantz spent Sunday at Canal Fulton.

Bennie Robinson, of Akron, is visiting relatives at this place.

Frank King, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. David Witts.

William Lister, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with Miss Artensa Minnich.

A number of picnickers spent Saturday at Crystal Spring.

The Rev. William Berry left Monday for West Virginia.

Miss Lizzie Feather has returned to West Virginia after spending several months at this place.

Mr. Dodd, of Seville, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruckle and Mr. and Mrs. O. Ertle spent Monday at West Lebanon.

GREEN OAK.

Green Oak, Sept. 4.—The third annual reunion of the Arnold family was held at Allen Arnold's home on Saturday, August 30. Over two hundred relatives and friends were present. Those from a distance were Eli and Daniel Arnold, of Montpelier, Ind.; Mrs. Amos Aldaffer, of Walnut, Ind.; Charles Emick Basille, of Mills, Neb.; Mrs. Joseph Wagner, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick, Malice Arnold and daughter, Mrs. Biglo and daughter, Mrs. James Woolcot, Francis Arnold and family, Mrs. Reimer and daughter, Perry Arnold and daughter, and Frank First and wife, all of Summit county; Alf McClelland and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Arnold and wife, of Chippewa lake; Miss Nellie and Eliza Emick, of Canton; Miss Zora and Lilla Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Heggem, of Massillon. After everybody had partaken of a very fine dinner they were entertained by some interesting remarks made by Eli and Daniel Arnold, of Montpelier, Ind.

Mrs. Ben Harper has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Sophia Arnold, during the past week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Arnold, a daughter.

The corn crop will not be as large as people thought, owing to the dry weather.

Miss Nora Bowman of Orrville, is visiting her cousin, Miss Olla Weaver.

Henry Weaver was called to Ashland, Saturday, August 30, to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Coe.

CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Sept. 4.—Dr. Charles E. Jackson, assistant surgeon in the United States army, arrived the other day for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Jackson. Dr. Jackson has lately been with the army in the Philippines.

Mrs. J. P. Blank was tendered a pleasant surprise, Friday evening, by a large party of friends, including many members of the C. M. B. A. and their families. It was Mrs. Blank's birthday. The Imperial band rendered music. A handsome rocking chair was presented to Mrs. Blank by the lodge.

Postmaster and Mrs. W. G. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Myers, Miss Laura Myers, Master Harry Myers and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Myers, attended the Miller reunion at Meyer's lake Thursday. W. G. Myers was elected president of the reunion association; Mrs. Ida Herbruck, secretary; William Miller, treasurer.

Dr. G. H. Irvin left Wednesday for Cleveland to connect himself with the Huron street hospital in the capacity of asisstant house physician. The position was tendered Dr. Irvin several weeks ago, but was at that time declined. Since then, however, additional inducements were extended to Dr. Irvin, and he was prevailed upon to accept.

Miss Helen Wallace Sunday returned to Cleveland, after a visit of two months with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Easly.

Director A. H. Mitzel, of the Imperial band, was in Cleveland Monday playing a clarinet part in the Grand Army band, of Canton.

The Imperial band held a rehearsal Sunday afternoon, going over the selections that are to constitute its programme at the Massillon street fair next week.

Abraham Williams, of Newman, has resigned his position as bookkeeper in the Exchange bank. Edward Nichter has been named as his successor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schlebach, of Canton, and Mrs. Silas W. Shriver and daughter Leila, of Three Rivers, Mich., were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Werntz.

## VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

### A Ten-Year Comparison--Mealy Heads List.

Thirty-four differently named sorts of wheat have been grown in comparative test at the Ohio experimental station for ten years past. One of these—Penquite's Velvet Chaff—is used as a standard of comparison, and for this purpose is grown on every third plot of the series, and the other sorts are valued as their yields rise above or fall below those of the Velvet Chaff plots between which they lie.

In the 10-year average the Mealy heads the list with an average yield of 4⅛ bushels per acre more than that of the Velvet Chaff. Poole and Red Russian, which are synonyms of the same variety, come next, with yields ranging from 3 1-3 to 3¾ bushels per acre above that of the Velvet Chaff. (Harvest King is also Poole wheat, recently introduced under a new name.) Gypsy has yielded 3¾ bushels, and Early Ripe 3½ bushels per acre more than Velvet Chaff.

Varieties averaging between two and three bushels more than Velvet Chaff are Nigger, Fultz, Mediterranean and Currell's Prolific; while New Monarch and Valley and its synonym, Egyptian, nearly reach the two-bushel mark, and Democrat has averaged more than one bushel in excess of the standard.

Jones' Square Head has averaged two and one-half bushels less than Velvet Chaff, and Jones' Winter Fife nearly two bushels less, while Early White Leader, Early Red Clawson, New Longberry, Martin's Amber and Royal Australian—a synonym of Clawson, have yielded nearly a bushel per acre less than Velvet Chaff.

American Bronze, Bearded Monarch, Dietz, Fulcaster, Hickman, Hindostan, Lebanon, Lehigh, Missouri Blue Stem, Rudy, Sibley's New Golden, Silver Chaff and Yellow Gypsy have given yields varying but little either way from that of Velvet Chaff.

CHAS. E. THORNE, Director.

Mother—Now's the time to have your little ones take Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps them well all the year. Great medicine for children. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly

Drop a quarter in THE INDEPENDENT want columns and get what you want.

## RETURNED FREE PASSES.

### Canton Officials Will Pay Street Car Fare.

Canton, Sept. 3.—Twelve members of the Canton city council and the city clerk, city solicitor and city engineer have signed a communication to the Canton-Akron Electric Railway Company, returning their books of free transportation. The communication states that they do not propose to longer put up with any more indignities and embarrassments by the conductors, which they claim is due to the orders of the general manager. The communication will be forwarded to the Boston office of the company, together with the books of free transportation.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Sept. 3, 1902:

LADIES.

Davis, Mrs. Nancy — Jones, Mrs. Rose

MEN.

Bashang, Chas. — Lape, W.
Brannon, J. W. — Markland, A. L. (2)
Bricker, Joseph — Nealy, J. M.
Briedges, Ben — Wefler, C. M
Brown, W. B. — Willis Thompson
Heiser, Charley — Troth, Edgar
Harvey, John William (4)

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

## THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 69@69 1-2c; high mixed, 68@69c; No. 2 mixed, 67@68c; No. 2 yellow ear, 75@76c; high mixed, 74@75c; No. 2 mixed, 73@74c.

OATS—No. 2 white, old, 60@65c; new, white, 38@38 1-2c; extra No. 3, 35@36 1-2c No. 3, 34@35c.

HAY—No. 1, new, $14.50@15.00; No. 2, new, $13.00@14.00; No 2, old $14.00@14.50; No. 1 mixed, $11.00@12.50; No. 1 clover $11.00@12.00; prairie, $9.00@10.00; packing, $8.50@9.00; loose from wagon, $16.50@17.50

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22½@23c; tubs, 21½@22c; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 20@21c; dairy butter, 16@17c; fancy rolls, pounds, 15@16c, cooking butter, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10¾@11c; New York state, full cream, 11@11½c; Wisconsin Swiss, new, 20-lb blocks, 14@14½c; brick, 13½@14c; limburger, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Fresh, 19@19½c; selects, 20@20½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens, 12@13c; broilers, 13@14c; roosters, 8@9c; dressed, 15@16c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, 13@14c; dressed, 18@20c; geese, dressed, 10@12c.

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.

CATTLE — Choice, $7.00@7.50; prime, $6.00@7.00; good, $5.25@6.00; tidy butchers, $5.00@5.50; common to fair, $4.00@4.80; heifers, $3.25@5.50; bulls and stags, $3.00@5.00; best fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common to fair, $30.00@35.00.

HOGS—Prime heavy hogs, $7.85@7.90; mediums, $7.65@7.70; heavy Yorkers, $7.60@7.65; light Yorkers, $7.45@7.50; pigs, $7.00@7.25; roughs, $6.00@7.25

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, $370@3.85; good, $3.25@3.50; mixed, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $1.50@2.00; choice lambs, $5.25@5.50; common to good, $3.00@5.00; veal calves, $7.25@7.75; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

### Non-Unionist Shot.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 3.—John Harville, aged 34 years, a non-unionist, employed as a coal hauler at the Beaver Meadow colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co., was shot in the right eye yesterday morning, while attempting to drive away unknown parties who had bombarded his house with stones.

## FOOTBALL RULES CHANGES

### Expert Thinks New Regulations Will Not Materially Alter Game.

Regarding the changes in this year's football rules a prominent authority on the game, according to a New York dispatch to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, says:

"It does not seem to me that the changes will very materially affect the game. The one of most importance is, of course, the one about changing goals after a touchdown or a goal, and this would sometimes make very considerable difference.

"Under the old rules, if there was a strong wind and that wind died down in the second half, only one team got the benefit of it.

"A most serious objection to the change may prove to be that the shifting of goals will mix up the spectators somewhat.

"It is safe to say that the general public will notice no alterations in the play by the changes in the rest of the rules except that penalties are more generally five yards than ten yards. This is evidently based upon the hope that the officials will be more strict in enforcing them.

"I do not see anything in the rules which makes any very radical alterations in the style of coaching teams."

### Fall Footwear For Women.

The summer girl is bringing back to town a new style in footwear, says the New York Evening Journal. This is a shoe of colored suede or patent leather, laced with colored ribbon at the ankles, these ribbons tied in a neat little bow in front. Brown undressed kid, with brown satin ribbons over paler brown silk stockings, is the combination that one sees more of than any other. Next in popularity is black patent leather or suede, laced with black satin ribbon over black silk stockings. The ribbons are attached as they are on sandals. They are wrapped around the ankle in the Grecian way and finished about four inches above the ankle.


## Mark Twain's Cousin,

G. C. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., the noted constitutional lawyer, who bears so striking a resemblance to Mark Twain, (Samuel B. Clemens) that he is frequently taken for the original Mark, is a man of deep intellect and wide experience. He is considered one of the foremost lawyers in this country. In a recent letter to the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Mr. Clemens says:

G. C. Clemens.

* * "Personal experience and observation have thoroughly satisfied me that Dr. Miles' Nervine contains true merit, and is excellent for what it is recommended."

Mr. Norman Waltrip, Sup. Pres. Bankers' Fraternal Society, Chicago, says:

**Dr. Miles' Pain Pills**

are invaluable for headache and all pain. I had been a great sufferer from headache until I learned of the efficacy of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now I always carry them and prevent recurring attacks by taking a pill when the symptoms first appear."

**Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. per Box.**

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.


## The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

| | |
|---|---|
| **GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.** | |
| Wheat, old | 70 |
| Wheat, new | 67 |
| Loose hay, new per ton | $6–$7 |
| Loose hay, old | $8–$9 |
| Bailed hay | $10 00 |
| Straw, per ton | $5 00 6 00 |
| Corn | 70 |
| Oats (new) | 25–30 |
| Clover Seed | 4 00–4 50 |
| Salt, per barrel | $1 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 1 25–1 50 |
| Rye, per bu | 56 |
| Barley | 50 |
| Flax seed | 1 50 |
| Wool (best medium) | 18–20 |
| Wool (fine) | 12–14 |
| **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.** | |
| Apples | 30 |
| Potatoes, (new) per bushel | 30 |
| White beans | 1 75 |
| **BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY** | |
| Butter | 18–20 |
| Eggs (fresh) | 16–17 |
| Spring Chickens, per lb | 11 |
| **MEATS AND CHEESE.** | |
| Ham | 11 |
| Shoulder | 08 |
| Cheese | 12–13 |
| The following are retail prices: | |
| Bran, per 100 lbs | 1 10 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs | 1 20 |


### For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup ha been used for children teething. I soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

### $33.00 to the Pacific Coast

From Chicago via the Chicago & North-Western R'y every day during September and October. One-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California and various other points. Also special round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on first and third Tuesday, August, September and October to Pacific Coast and the West. Full particulars from nearest ticket agent or address N. M. Breeze, 435 Vine Street, Cincinnati O.

### Tour at Sleeping Cars to Colorado

Leave Chicago daily from August 8th to 14th, and August 23rd to September 10th, on the 11:30 p. m. train, Chicago & North-Western Railway. Only $2.50 double berth Chicago to Denver. Best of service; two daily trains. Very low rates now in effect. An interesting pamphlet, "Facts about Colorado" sent to any address for a 2-cent stamp. Address N. M. Breeze, 435 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

### Where There is No Hay Fever.

Only one night from Chicago via the North-Western Line to Ashland, Gogebic, Marquette and other Wisconsin and North Michigan points. Balsam fir and pine woods and cool, dry air. Hotels, excellent hunting and fishing and no hay fever. Low rates now in effect. For full particulars address N. M. Breeze, 435 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

### Reduced Rates to the West.

Commencing September 1st, and daily thereafter, until October 31st, 1902, the Wicsonsin Central Ry. will sell Settlers' tickets from Chicago to points in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, at greatly reduced rates. For detailed information inquire of nearest Ticket Agent, or address T. D. Campbell, D. P. A., 218 Pike Building, Cincinnati, O., or Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Half Rates to Norfolk, Va., via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

September, 3, 4 and 5, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all local stations west of the Ohio river to Norfolk, Va., at the rate of one fare for the round trip, account Great Council Improved Order of Red Men. Tickets will be good for return until September 16, 1902.

For further information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.


Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.


C & B LINE

CLEVELAND ...AND... BUFFALO

"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States

TIME CARD

DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

| LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|
| Cleveland 8 P.M. | Buffalo 6:30 A.M. |
| Buffalo 8 " | Cleveland 6:30 " |

Special Daylight Trips Every Saturday commencing July 12th to August 30th inclusive.

Leave Buffalo 8 A.M. Arrive Cleveland 6 P.M.
" Cleveland 8 " " Buffalo 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points, at Cleveland or Toledo, Detroit and all points West and southwest.

Ask ticket agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT, ALSO BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND

W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND

ANOTHER SHIPMENT

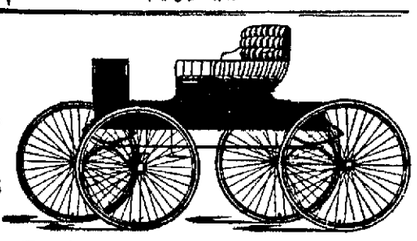
received of new

Buggies and Wagons,

also a number of

Second - Hand Goods

that will be sold at a bargain.



J. B. Schrader, 41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

Tickets on the $850.00 Automobile Given Away Free with Every $2.00 Cash Purchase.

JUST RECEIVED

A Lot of Cots, Price 85 Cents.
A Lot of Pillows, Price 35 Cents.
A Lot of Comforts, Price 98 Cents.

$2.18 for COMPLETE BED.

Prepare for the largest crowd ever seen in Massillon next week.

A complete line of the Famous

JEWEL STOVES and RANGES

Now on Exhibition.

STEEL RANGES, $25.00 UP.

Fall Goods are being rapidly unpacked. A visit to our

Carpet and Rug Department

Will be time well invested.

Benedict's New Store,

Corner Erie and Tremont Streets.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